

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1941



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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- DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, compiled by Ruth Savord. \$1.75.

FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the *POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD* has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The *Political Handbook* is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Edgar Packard Dean and Mrs. Anne Warner, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the *Political Handbook* will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1941

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ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 13,129,723 (1939 estimate)

President

DR. ROBERTO M. ORTIZ

Elected September 5, 1937. Assumed office February 20, 1938
for six-year term

Acting President

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

Assumed office July 3, 1940, to serve during illness of
President Ortiz

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 2, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of March, 1938 (nine-year term; renewed
by thirds every three years).**

Acting President: ROBUSTIANO PA-
TRON COSTAS

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1940 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: DR. CARLOS M. NOEL

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	13	Radical	76
Antipersonalista	7	National Democratic	49
Radical	4	Radical (Antipersonalista)	19
Socialist	1	Socialist	5
Independent Socialist	1	U. C. R. (Tucumán)	4
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1	U. C. R. (Unificada)	3
Vacancies	3	Vacancies	2
Total	30	Total	158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Presidential elections were held on September 5, 1937, resulting in the election of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance, who was the nominee of the National Coalition. Ramón S. Castillo, former Minister of Interior,

was elected Vice-President. The Radical candidate, Dr. Marcelo T. Alvear received 128 out of a total of 376 votes in the electoral college. The Socialist party did not win a single seat.

In the present Lower Chamber the National Democratic and the Radical Antipersonalista deputies — totalling 72 — are considered to comprise the Government Concordancia or Coalition. The Radicals and Socialists — totalling 79 — in general form the opposition.

Acting President Castillo is assisted by the following cabinet: Julio Roca (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Miguel Culaciatti (Minister of Interior), Federico Pinedo (Minister of Finance), Daniel Amadeo Videla (Minister of Agriculture), Gen. Juan M. Tonassi (Minister of War), Rear-Adm. Mario Fincatti (Minister of Marine), Salvador Oria (Minister of Public Works) and Guillermo Rothe (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Drs. Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martínez, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez and Alberto Barceló.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Ricardo Caballero, Juan A. Cepeda and Leopoldo Melo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Luciano Molinas, Juan José Díaz Arana and Ing. Julio R. Noble.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand

pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. José P. Tamborini, Dr. Carlos M. Noel, Dr. Enrique Mosca, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; not favorable to present régime in Germany.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald . . .	Independent; long-established British daily.	L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata . . .	Nonpartisan French.	Henri Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crisol . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
Crítica (evening) . . .	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Cronista Comercial . . .	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung . . .	German; favorable to present régime in Germany.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario . . .	Independent.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario Español . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Alfredo Cabanillas and Antonio Rico de Santiago (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Fronza . . .	Organ of National Democratic Party.	Delfín Ignacio Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hora . . .	Communist.	Oreste Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libertad . . .	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libre Palabra . . .	Anti-Totalitarian.	Gonzalez Roura (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Italia del Popolo . . .	Anti-Fascist.	Vittorio Mosca (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mattino d'Italia . . .	Fascist organ.	Mario Intaglietta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo . . .	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening) . . .	Independent.	José Agusti (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pampero . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Miguel Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pays Libre . . .	Belgian weekly, in French.	M. Verbrughe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Pueblo . . .	Roman Catholic organ.	P. A. Podesta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening) . . .	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia . . .	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Enrique Dickmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
País . . .	National Democratic.	V. F. Nigritto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba) . . .	Catholic.	Ignacio Dutari (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba) . . .	Radical.	Eduardo S. Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza) . . .	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Accion (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Francisco Scarabino (<i>Dir.</i>)
Capital (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Leopoldo Lago (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Gaceta (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	A. García H. (<i>Dir.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)

Population: 6,846,398 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN., ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE
Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)
Appointed October 27, 1940

Prime Minister

ROBERT GORDON MENZIES (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of September 21, 1940 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: JOHN BLYTH HAYES
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Coalition Parties	19
Labor	17
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

*Election of September 21, 1940 (three-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United
Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	25
Labor (including Lang Group — 3)	34
United Country Party	14
Independent	1
Total	74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A general election was held on September 21, 1940. The United Australia and the United Country Parties made an election pact and there were no constituencies in which the two parties opposed each other. The two parties appealed to the electors in one voice — that of Prime Minister Menzies. The coalition won by a narrow margin. Since there was no quarrel with the fundamentals of the government's war policy and conscription for overseas service was not an issue, Labor based its platform on a criticism of the war effort and a promise, if elected, to do better. Following the election, Mr. Menzies appealed to Labor to assist in the formation of a national government, but thus far his purpose has not been realized.

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party, an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests, was brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Its policy favors "sane government" and is liberal rather than radical. The elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial arbitration system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. It has carried through a policy of national insurance providing, on a contributory basis, for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old age pensions. It opposes policy of production restriction for primary products and has proposed a referendum on alteration of the constitution to permit Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, *e.g.*, it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. In defense as well as foreign policy, it stands for close coöperation with the Imperial Government. This line is being followed closely in the Party's war administration. It has drawn up a program providing for the adequate defense of Australia itself and the fullest possible collaboration with Britain and the other Dominions in the Empire effort. To give effect to the first aim, it has reintroduced compulsory military training and strengthened all arms of the defense forces. To make the second effective, it has raised contingents for service overseas and agreed to train a special Air Force for combatant service outside Australia. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Following the outbreak of war with Germany, Prime Minister Menzies created a War Cabinet under his direction as Minister for the Coördination of Defense. It was reorganized in October, 1940, and its other members now are: Percy Claude Spender (Minister for the Army), John McEwen (Minister for Air), William M. Hughes (Attorney General and Minister for the Navy), Senator H. S. Foll (Minister of the Interior and of Information) and Arthur W. Fadden (Commonwealth Treasurer).

Leaders: R. G. Menzies (Prime Minister and Minister for the Coördination of Defense), Phillip A. McBride (Minister for Supply), Percy Claude Spender (Minister for the Military), Sir Frederick Stewart (Minister for External Affairs, Social Services and Health), W. M. Hughes (Attorney General and Minister for Navy), Eric John Harrison (Minister of Trade and Customs), Senator George McLeay (Vice-President of Executive Council, Postmaster General and Minister of Repatriation), Harold Edward Holt (Minister of Labor and National Service) and Senator H. S. Foll (Minister for the Interior and of Information).

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods with the purpose of lowering the costs of production in agriculture. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities, and advocates extension of "home consumption price" to wheat and Federal System of rural rehabilitation by debt relief. It strongly favors constitutional amendment to validate Federal legislation for control of marketing of primary products. The party's views on defense and coöperation with Britain in the war are substantially similar to those of the United Australia Party.

Leaders: Sir E. C. G. Page (Minister for Commerce), A. W. Fadden (Deputy Leader of Party), H. V. C. Thorby (formerly Minister for Civil Aviation and Works), John McEwen (Minister for Air and Civil Aviation) and V. C. Thompson.

LABOR PARTY: Until 1935, the Labor Party remained divided into two sharply defined and bitterly hostile groups, one supporting the Federal platform of the organization and the other favoring a more radical policy. The latter group, under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) comprised nine members, all representatives of industrial electorates. Under the Federal leadership of Mr. J. A. Beasley, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry, the group advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism. Following conferences late in 1935, the Lang group submerging its identity and became a Left Wing element in the Federal Labor Party. While in office, Labor emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims, *i.e.*, no conscription and no military service overseas. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it does not favor contributory national insurance, it seeks the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance, and a foreign policy of "isolationism." The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader.

Labor differs sharply from other parties on war policy. It believes that all efforts should be directed towards the defense of Australia, and that the Commonwealth should take no part in war overseas. Therefore, it opposes the enlistment of men for service overseas. It is also still opposed to compulsory military training.

Leaders: John Curtin (Leader of the Party), F. M. Forde (Deputy Leader of Party, formerly Minister for Trade and Customs), N. J. O. Makin (Secretary of Federal Parliamentary Labor Party) and J. A. Beasley (Leader of Lang Group).

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	C. J. Morley (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) J. D. Brown (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. C. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative, daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. G. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	W. E. Lingard (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. E. Sligo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. E. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Mansell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. W. Tonkin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) T. Gurr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. A. McClure-Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. S. McNulty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. A. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Century (Sydney) (weekly)	Official organ of N. S. W. (Lang) Labor Party; radical.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin (Melbourne) (bi-monthly)	Political and international af- fairs.	Australian Institute of Interna- tional Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) F. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest. (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	David Hampton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cul- tural.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press .	Independent; owned and con- trolled by principal metro- politan dailies of Australia.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Ch.</i>) A. Watkin Wynne (<i>Secy.</i>)
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BELGIUM*

Capital: Brussels

Temporary seat of government: London, England

Area: 11,775 square miles

Population: 8,386,553 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (5 Catholics, 4 Socialists, 3 Liberals, and
2 Non-Parliamentarians)

Appointed January 5, 1940

Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of 1939 (for four years)

President: R. GILLON (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)

President: FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT
(Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	62
Socialist	61
Liberal	25
Flemish Nationalist	12
Rexist	4
Communist	3
—	—
Total	167

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	73
Socialist	64
Liberal	33
Flemish Nationalist	17
Communist	9
Rexist	4
Others	2
—	—
Total	202

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favored program of 2d Internationale, collective security, Belgian neutrality and free trade; in *domestic policy*, socialization of essential means of production; social,

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded Belgium in spite of repeated declarations of the German Government that Belgian neutrality would be respected.

On May 28, 1940, the Belgian army capitulated at Bruges. Since then the king has been a prisoner of war.

In accordance with the Belgian constitution the executive authority is in the hands of the Council of Ministers. The government first moved to Poitiers, then to Vichy and is now in London.

The Belgian Congo is governed by the Minister of Colonies from London.

economic and industrial democracy. Gradualist. Had intimate collaboration with trade-union movement and favored radical labor legislation. Program was embodied in so-called "Plan De Man."

Leaders: C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eugene Soudan (Minister of Education), Achille Delattre (formerly Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (formerly Minister of Finance), Louis Piérard (Deputy), Arthur Wauters (Editor of *Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ), J. Merlot (formerly Minister of Interior and Public Health), M. Matagne (Minister of Public Works), F. Henri Rolin and Auguste Balthazar (Minister of Labor).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the Party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There was a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamse Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French speaking districts and Brussels known as the Catholic Social Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches were represented in a body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) had independent local organizations but also belonged to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Catholic Social Party. Loyalty to the Church was the principal cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization was in a measure successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, were practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approved the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stood for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, adequate national defense, conservative social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: Hubert Pierlot (Premier), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), Count Charles d'Aspremont-Lynden (Minister of Agriculture), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Joseph Pholien (formerly Minister of Justice), Albert de Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies), Frans van Cauwelaert (President of Lower Chamber), Paul Delfosse (Minister of Communications), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (formerly Minister of Justice), Albert Edouard Janssen (formerly Minister of Finance), and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille Van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri Marck (formerly Minister for Transportation).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represented upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprised two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anticlerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favored free trade and strong national defense.

Leaders: Arthur Coulonvaux (Senator, President of Party), Paul-Emile Janson (Minister of Justice), Albert Devèze (formerly Minister of Interior), Paul Hymans (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Marcel-Henri Jaspar (Minister of Public Health), A. Vanderpoorten (Minister of Interior), R. Gillon (President of Upper Chamber), Max Leo Gerard (formerly Minister of Fi-

nance), O. Dierckx (formerly Minister of Education), Count Joseph Lippens (formerly Minister of Education), and Julius Hoste (formerly Minister of Education).

REXIST PARTY: For the first time the Rexists presented candidates in the May elections of 1936 and the election of 21 of the number to the Chamber was the outstanding feature of the 1936 parliamentary elections at which they polled 11.4% of the popular vote. Their success at that time was largely at the expense of the Catholic Party. The platform of the party has never been clearly defined, but Mr. Degrelle has violently attacked practically everyone who is or has been in power. In *foreign affairs* no definite policy was advocated, but a marked friendliness toward Germany and contempt for the League of Nations have been shown, also an outspoken admiration of Dr. Goebbels' methods. In *domestic affairs* the Rexists advocated constitutional reform of the Government, reducing Parliament to a body of fifty and establishing alongside of it a corporative organization. They followed the methods of the German Nazi Party and several of Degrelle's former collaborators have since accused him of working under guidance of Germans and Italians. In the 1939 elections the Rexists lost 17 of their 21 seats in the Chamber and 8 seats in the Senate. Of the four Rexists in the Chamber, two left Degrelle after the outbreak of the war due to his pro-German attitude.

Leader: Léon Degrelle.

FLEMISH NATIONALIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish Party; demanded autonomy of Flemish part of the country, unilingual régime in Flanders and the use of both Flemish and French in all Government departments and in the army. Advocated a corporative state but were less opposed to Parliament than Rexists. Advocated neutrality but showed pro-German tendency.

Leaders: Staf Declercq, Romsée and B. H. J. Borginon (Deputies).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Leaders:* J. V. Lahaut and X. Relecom (Deputies).

Non-Party technical members of the Cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Henri Denis (Minister of Defense) and Camille Gutt (Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	M. Oedenkoven (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	Maurice Henriquet (<i>Dir.</i>)
Indépendance Belge	National concentration.	René Hilaire (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moniteur Belge	Official gazette.	Belgian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation Belge	Rexist tendency; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pays Réel	Rexist.	Léon Degrelle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	L. Delsinne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	Lucien Fuss (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vingtième Siècle	Catholic.	W. Ugeux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voix du Peuple	Organ of Communist Party.	P. Joye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Conservative.	C. Penninck (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Charles Decerf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Charleroi	Socialist.	M. Bufquin des Essarts (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Charleroi)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Gazette de Charleroi . . . (Charleroi)	Liberal.	René Dupriez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Rappel (Charleroi) . . .	Catholic.	Jean Valschaerts (<i>Dir.</i>)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent) . . .	Liberal.	Paul Henen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Liège (Liège) . . .	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels) . . .	Wide circulation; Liberal.	Léon and Jean de Thier (<i>Dirs.</i>)
L'Express (Liège) . . .	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal de Liège (Liège) . . .	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Wallonie (Liège) . . .	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Province (Mons) . . .	Liberal.	Clovis Piérard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Catholique (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	Van den Houte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Congo (monthly) . . .	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly) . . .	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (<i>Eds.</i>)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels . . .	Financial and economic.	Félix De Bryn (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue Belge (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (<i>Pub.</i>)
Revue Générale (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Count de Lichtervelde (<i>Ed.</i>)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws . . .	Liberal; largest circulation of any Flemish paper.	Julius Hoste (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nieuwsblad . . .	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag . . .	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standaard . . .	Flemish Catholic.	F. Van den Eynde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazet van Antwerpen . . . (Antwerp)	Christian Democratic; Catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	Alfred Somville (<i>Dir.</i>)
Handelsblad (Antwerp) . . .	Catholic; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp) . . .	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Staat (Antwerp) . . .	Flemish; nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
Het Volk . . .	Christian Democratic.	E. Verstraeter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Ghent) . . .	Socialist Party Organ.	Gustaaf van Hecke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Belang . . . (Van Limburg)	Catholic.	Frans Theelen (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haanderen (weekly) . . . (Louvain)	Flemish Nationalist.	Prof. M. de Weyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Elcerlyc (weekly) . . . (Antwerp)	Flemish Catholic.	Jan Valvekens (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dietsche Warande . . . (Belfort)	Catholic.	August van Cauwelaert (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Belge . . .	Semi-official.	Daniel Ryelandt (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence Générale de la Presse Belge . . .	Independent.	Jos. Demarteau (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Étrangère . . .	Independent.	Theo Bogaerts (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,437,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL ENRIQUE PEÑARANDA DEL CASTILLO

Elected March 10, 1940; assumed office April 15, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed April 15, 1940; reorganized November 11, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of March, 1938

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: ARTURO GALINDO (Liberal)

Number of members 27

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: RAFAEL UGARTE (Genuine Republican)

Number of members 103

Note: In the election of 1940, 103 Deputies and 27 Senators were elected according to the terms of the Constitution of 1939. In the Senate the Liberals and Genuine Republicans have a majority. In the House no party has control.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel Germán Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Colonel Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Colonel Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. In a decree on April 24, 1939, President Busch suspended the Constitution, dissolved Congress and set up a political and financial dictatorship. He died on August 23, 1939, of a bullet wound said to have been self-inflicted and was succeeded by General Carlos Quintanilla. Presidential elections were held on March 10, 1940. General Enrique Peñaranda del Castillo, the Chaco war hero, was elected. His inauguration in April 1940 marked the first occasion since 1931 when the government had changed hands without a *coup d'état*.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alberto Ostria Gutiérrez (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship), Gen. Demetrio Ramos (Minister of Interior, Justice and Immigration), Gustavo Adolfo Otero (Minister of Education, Indian Welfare and Fine Arts), Jaquin Espada (Minister of Finance), Gen. Carlos

Blanco Galindo (Minister of Defense and Colonization), Edmundo Vasquez (Minister of Agriculture, Mines and Petroleum), Gen. Oscar Mariaca Pando (Minister of Public Works and Communications), and Abelardo Ibañez Benavente (Minister of Public Health, Work and Social Welfare).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties in Bolivia with their programs and leaders as they were constituted prior to the revolution of May 1936, were as follows:

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: Thomas Manuel Elio (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (formerly Minister to Spain), Juan María Zalles (formerly Minister to Argentina), José María Gutierrez (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasso (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes, Alcides Arguedas and José Melchor Cuadros (formerly Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and José María Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José María Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocated freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (formerly Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (formerly Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favored improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and was opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Pedro Zilveti Arce, Edmundo Vásquez and Waldo Belmonte Pol.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution, it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (formerly President), Rafael Taborga, Enrique Finot (Ambassador to Mexico) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as the result of a split in the Nationalist Party in 1936 and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Socialist Republi-

can Party in 1937, and backed by Legion of Former Soldiers of Bolivia. Advocated in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and betterment of the masses.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Vice-President), José Tamayo (formerly Mayor of La Paz), Fernando Campero Alvarez (formerly Minister of Finance), Gabriel Gosálvez (formerly Minister of Government), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Labor), Vicente Mendoza Lopez (formerly Minister of Finance) and Hugo Ernst Rivera (formerly Mayor of La Paz).

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle.	Socialist.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Crónica	Socialist.	Ulises Pelaez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Debate	Catholic; independent.	Walter Fernandez Calvimontes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon	Conservative; independent.	Guillermo Gutiérrez V. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Republica	Socialist Republican.	Gabriel Levy (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 45,002,176 (1940 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years

Cabinet

Reorganized November 10, 1938

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.
Number of members 41

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provides increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It creates a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increases the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office was extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which was not announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Francisco Campos (Minister of the Interior and Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation and Public Works), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Fernando Costa (Minister of Agriculture), Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education and Public Health) and Waldemar Falcão (Minister of Industry and Labor).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The Political affiliations are given as they were prior to the dissolution of all political parties.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bettencourt (<i>Dir.</i>) Costa Rego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Danton Jobim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old-established; said to be German subsidized; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	A. Martin's Alonso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Controlled by the Government.	José Eduardo de Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noticia (evening)	Independent.	Joaquim de Salles and Candido Campos (<i>Prop. and Eds.</i>)
A Patria	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	Dario de A. Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
O Estado (Ceará)	Official.	José Martins Rodrigues (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia (Curityba)	Recently reorganized; independent; largest paper in Paraná.	Caio Machado and Omar Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Dirs.</i>)
A Gazeta (Florianopolis)	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado (Florianopolis)	Independent; long-established.	Altino Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
(morning)		
A Noticia (Joinville)	Independent.	Aurino Soares (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de Mato Grosso	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mato Grosso)		
Folha do Norte	Pro-Government; long-established paper.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Pará)		
Diario da Manhã	Organ of Social Democratic Party; publishes <i>Diario da Tarde</i> , evening edition.	Pedro de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; oldest paper in North Brazil, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Annibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Folha da Manha	Semi-official.	Leoncio Aranjó (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Conservative; said to be German subsidized.	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>) Giusfredo Santini (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	José Rubião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Nazi organ of the German colony; in German and Portuguese.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Troppmair (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Oswaldo Aranha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Carlos Rizzini
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long-established.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Controlled by the Government.	Abner Mourão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Fascist organ; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Antonio Cuocco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Large circulation; pro-German.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government; pro-British; large circulation.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal de Manhã (São Paulo)	Semi-official; recently reorganized.	Amadeu Mendes (<i>Dir.</i>) Galeão Countinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial; socialistic.	Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Nacional	Official.	Press Division of Department of Press and Propaganda (<i>Pub.</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i> .

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,825 square miles

Population: 6,300,000 (1937 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born January 30, 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed February 15, 1940

Premier

BOGDAN FILOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

President: N. LOGOFETOV

Dissolved October 24, 1939, new elections held on December 24, 1939, and January 14, 21 and 28, 1940

Number of members 160

Note: In the last elections the government party of Premier Kiosseivanov won 140 of the 160 seats.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

There was a cabinet crisis in February, 1940, following the elections and Premier Kiosseivanov was succeeded by Bogdan Filov.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on February 16, 1940, are: Bogdan Filov (Premier and Minister of Education), Ivan Popov (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Peter Gabrovski (Minister of Interior), General Theodosy Daskalov (Minister of War), Dobry Bojilov (Minister of Finance), Slavko Zagorov (Minister of Commerce), Ivan Goranov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), Ivan Bagrianov (Minister of Agriculture), Dimitar Vassilev (Minister of Public Works) and Vassil Mitakov (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is composed mostly of independents.

Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov

(formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform.

Leader: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative; (was organ of M. Geshov).	C. D. Barzitzov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supports Tzankov Movement.	I. Kojuharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas .	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vchera i Dness	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	D. Boshkov (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Gruev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecher	Independent but has connection with officials; well informed.	D. Boshkov (<i>Dir.</i>) F. Pantchev (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Parole Bulgare (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	V. Protitch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly)	Political, social and literary.	Prof. Arnaudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	G. Belchev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	N. Tolchev (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	J. Mechkarov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachauer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

BURMA

Capital: Rangoon

Area: 261,610 square miles (including 10 Shan States)

Population: 14,667,146 (1931 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

SIR REGINALD HUGH DORMAN-SMITH

Appointed December 24, 1940

The former Indian Province of Burma was separated from India April 1, 1937. The new constitution of Burma was laid down in the Government of Burma Act, 1935. This act confers a very large degree of responsible self-government upon Burma. The Act set up a Council of Ministers to advise the Governor over the greater part of the field of government. The Ministers are responsible to a Legislature consisting of a wholly elected House of Representatives of 132 members and a Senate of 36 members. Eighteen members of the Senate are elected by the House of Representatives on the proportional representation system, by means of the single transferable vote, and 18 are nominated by the Governor. A few subjects of administration — defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, the affairs of certain special areas, and the control of monetary policy, currency and coinage — are reserved to the Governor acting at his discretion, and he is further instructed by the Act to exercise his individual judgment as to whether or not he should accept his Ministers' advice in the field of responsible government when it touches upon certain special responsibilities which he is charged to observe, e.g., the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

The Governor is directly responsible to the Secretary of State for Burma in the United Kingdom Cabinet and through him to the British Parliament.

POLITICS

There are no caste distinctions among the Burmese. There are different races and special interests such as commerce and labor, the existence of which is recognized by the allocation to them of 41 of the 132 seats in the House of Representatives, but these divisions have not appreciably affected the formation of parties in the present Legislature. The existing Ministry, headed by the Honorable U Saw (Premier and Minister of Forests and Agriculture), is a coalition.

THE ENGLISH PRINTED PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Rangoon Daily News	Pro-Indian.	Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette	Conservative, British.	J. M. Mac Kinnon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times	Conservative, British.	W. G. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Burma	Strongly Nationalist.	U. Tin Maung (<i>Ed.</i>)
(tri-weekly)		

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,694,863 square miles
Population: 11,390,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Governor-General

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

Assumed office June 21, 1940

Cabinet

Liberal

In office since October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council.

Speaker: GEORGE PARENT (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	48
Conservative	46
Vacancies	2
Total	96

* In the 1940 election the Liberals polled 54% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31.3%, the C.C.F. 8.3%, the Social Credit Party 2.6%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Elected March 26, 1940, and in subsequent by-elections**

Speaker: JAMES ALLISON GLEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	184†
Conservative	41‡
New Democracy (Social Credit)	10
Coöperative Commonwealth	
Federation	8
Independent	1
Unity	1
Total	245

† Includes 3 Independent Liberals and 3 Liberal Progressives.

‡ Includes 1 Independent Conservative.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of

Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario, although even here the Liberals, at present, return a substantial majority of members. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although the West is also the stronghold of the radical parties.

In a sense the two major parties have reversed themselves in recent years. The Liberals, whatever their name, have governed conservatively since 1935, while some Conservatives are advocating measures similar to the American New Deal.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression have forced it to adopt unemployment relief and insurance, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. Since the outbreak of war, the Liberal Government has proceeded to direct and control the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now favoring the adoption of the recommendations of a Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations which would alter drastically the present relationship to give greatly increased powers to the Federal government.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), T. A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works and Minister of Transport), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defense), Ian A. Mackenzie (Minister of Pensions and National Health), Major C. G. Power (Associate Minister of National Defense and Minister of National Defense for Air), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of Finance), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Minister of Munitions and Supplies), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture and Minister of National War Services), Norman A. McLarty (Minister of Labor), J. A. MacKinnon (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Pierre F. Casgrain (Secretary of State), W. P. Mulock (Postmaster General), C. W. G. Gibson (Minister of National Revenue) and Angus L. Macdonald (Minister of National Defense for Naval Services).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to consider increased state intervention in national economic life by enacting measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. Since the outbreak of war it has accused the Government of being halfhearted in its war effort and challenged the Prime Minister to form a "National" Government formed from all parties.

Leaders: R. B. Hanson (Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (Former Prime Minister, Leader in Senate) and John R. MacNicol (Member of Parliament and President of National Conservative Association).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932. It advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy and favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance. Although its former leader, Mr. Woodsworth, is personally a pacifist, the acting leader Mr. Coldwell has led his party in support of Canada's part in the war although desiring to limit that contribution to economic support of Great Britain.

Leaders: M. J. Coldwell (National Chairman and Leader in the House of Commons) and J. S. Woodsworth (Honorary President).

NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY (SOCIAL CREDIT): A party established in 1935 and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its political program is the advocacy of social credit monetary theories as a solution of provincial and federal problems. Before the 1940 election it merged with the New Democracy Party organized by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister in Washington, to incorporate many of the policies of the American New Deal. In the election Mr. Herridge and the other candidates from his wing of the party were unsuccessful, and the party has returned to its original form under the leadership of Mr. Blackmore, former Social Credit leader, and with a membership in Parliament reduced from 15 to 10.

Leaders: William Aberhart (Premier of Alberta) and John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (m.)	13,482	Independent.	Albertan Publishers Ltd. (Pub.) Gordon Bell (Pres.) A. C. Ballentine (Ed.)
(Calgary)			

* Figures are for average net paid daily circulation for 6 mos. ending March 31, 1940 (Audit Bureau of Circulations or publishers' sworn statements).

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Calgary)	29,972	Independent.	South-Western Publishers Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Leigh Spencer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Pub.</i>) Northwestern Publishers Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) John M. Imrie (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	15,052	Independent.	
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	33,462	Independent.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
News Herald (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Vancouver)	21,386	Independent.	News-Herald Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. T. Elson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Vancouver Daily Province Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) M. E. Nichols (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy W. Brown (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>) Times Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) K. C. Drury (<i>Ed.</i>)
Province (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver)	86,970	Independent.	
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver)	69,533	Independent Liberal.	
Colonist (<i>m.</i>) (Victoria)	12,510	Conservative.	
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Victoria)	13,562	Liberal.	
MANITOBA			
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	68,391	Independent-Liberal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. Victor Sifton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>) Tribune Newspaper Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	39,712	Independent.	
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Gleaner (<i>e.</i>) (Fredericton)	8,859	Independent.	The Gleaner Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. A. Crocket (<i>Ed.</i>) New Brunswick Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) F. X. Jennings (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>)	35,615	Independent.	
Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (Saint John)		Independent.	
NOVA SCOTIA			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>)	27,408	Liberal.	Chronicle Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Liberal.	
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)	59,788	Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) R. J. Rankin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. E. Kelley (<i>Ed.</i>) Post Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. P. Duchemin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	
Post-Record (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Sydney)	15,995	Independent.	
ONTARIO			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) (Brantford)	12,458	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	57,952	Independent.	Hamilton Spectator Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. Rupert Davies (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>) News Record Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. J. Motz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) London Free Press Ptg. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	11,275	Independent.	
Record (<i>e.</i>) (Kitchener)	14,135	Independent.	
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (London)	52,592	Independent Conservative.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	35,030	Independent.	Citizen Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	35,379	Independent Conservative.	Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) (Ottawa)	19,412	Independent.	Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Ltée (<i>Pub.</i>) C. Gautier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Peterboro)	9,046	Independent.	Peterboro Examiner Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. L. Garner (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) (St. Catharines)	12,146	Independent.	St. Catharines Standard Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. Burgoyne (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) (St. Thomas)	8,525	Independent.	Times-Journal Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) T. Keith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Beacon-Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Stratford)	8,103	Independent.	Beacon-Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe and Mail (<i>m.</i>) (Toronto)	152,927	Independent.	C. George McCullagh (<i>Pub.</i>) A. A. McIntosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	227,448	Independent.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Pres.</i>) H. C. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Telegram (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	146,214	Independent.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Windsor)	46,022	Independent.	Star Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh A. Graybiel (<i>Pres.</i>) W. L. Clark (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian (<i>m.</i>) (Charlottetown)	6,063	Independent Conservative.	Island Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. R. Burnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Patriot (<i>e.</i>) (Charlottetown)	4,430	Liberal.	Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Reuben MacDonald (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

QUEBEC

Gazette (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)	38,834	Independent Conservative.	John Basset (<i>Pres.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	22,741	Independent.	Herald Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) C. L. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Presse (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	150,962	Independent.	P. R. Du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Eugene Lamarche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	124,729	Independent.	J. W. McConnell (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Morgan Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	57,908	Independent.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>) Emile Castonguay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Soleil (<i>e.</i>) L'Evenement-Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Quebec)	72,604	Liberal.	Henri Gagnon (<i>Pres. and Mg. Dir.</i>) A. F. Mercier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste (<i>e.</i>) (Three Rivers)	10,606	Independent.	Emile Jean (<i>Pub.</i>)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (<i>e.</i>) (Regina)	31,142	Independent.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) David Rogers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (<i>e.</i>) (Saskatoon)	22,479	Independent-Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)		Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters.	W. Rupert Davies (<i>Pres.</i>) J. A. McNeil (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	W. A. Mackintosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review . (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	United Grain Growers Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Emerson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Culture (Quebec)	Political, literary, economic, and religious.	Franciscains du Canada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (q.) . . . (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	H. L. Stewart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industrial Canada (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	W. A. Craick (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales.	
Labour Gazette (m.) (Ottawa)	Labour.	Department of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Le Canada Français (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (<i>Prop.</i>) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Jour (Montreal) (w.) . . .	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	L. E. Wismer
Maclean's Magazine (semi-m.) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Napier Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Home Monthly (m.)	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (q.) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>) W. A. Neville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (q.) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (q.) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique (<i>Prop.</i>) Edouard Montpetit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (w.) (Toronto)	Political, literary and economic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quarterly (q.)	Political, literary and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (annual)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (w.) . . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 296,717 square miles
Population: 4,643,864 (1939 estimate)

President

PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA (Radical)
Elected October 25, 1938; assumed office December 24, 1938
for six-year term.

Cabinet

Popular Front; Leftist Coalition of
Radical (7), Socialist (3), and Democratic (1) Parties.
Appointed December 24, 1938; with several subsequent changes

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of March 7, 1937, with subsequent by-elections. (Eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: MIGUEL CRUCHAGA TO-CORNAL (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	12
Radical	12
Liberal	10
Democrat	4
Socialist	4
Democratic	1
Communist	1
Independent	1
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March 7, 1937 (Four-year term)

President: GREGORIO AMUNÁTEGUI (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	35
Radical	32
Conservative	30
Socialist	8
Communist	7
National Phalange	6
Democratic	6
Workers' Socialist	5
Radical-Socialist	5
Democrat	4
Agrarian	3
Vanguardia Popular	
Socialista	3
Independent	2
Total	146

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to twelve and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held on March 7, 1937, to select a new lower chamber and to

renew one-half of the Senate membership. The next congressional elections will be held on March 2, 1941.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Radical Socialist, Democratic and Communist parties; the Workers' Socialist Party, formed in May, 1940, by five Deputies who had seceded from the Socialist Party, also supports the Popular Front. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected. His opponent, the Liberal Gustavo Ross, was supported by the Right wing Coalition consisting of the Conservatives, Liberals, Democrats and Agrarians.

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime under the control of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has disappeared and this Party is now united.

Leaders: Pedro Castelblanco (President of the Party and Deputy), Pedro Aguirre Cerda (President of the Republic), Arturo Olavarria (Minister of the Interior), Pedro Alfonso, Marcial Mora Miranda (Minister of Finance), Juan Antonio Ríos and Hector Arancibia Laso.

SOCIALIST PARTY: The second party in importance in the Popular Front. Founded in 1931. Its policy conforms in general with that of other Socialist parties. It has three members in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Oscar Schnake (founder of Party, Minister of National Development), Rolando Merino (Minister of Lands and Colonization) and Senator Marmaduke Grove (Secretary General).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September 1931. It has advocated the suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group. Its strength had been reduced to one seat in the last congressional elections, but by fusion with the Union Socialists it gained 4 other seats, retaining the name Radical Socialist.

Leader: Juan B. Rosetti (Deputy and President of the Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Popular Front. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties. The Communist Party is not officially registered as such, but known as the National Democratic Party. This organization does not mention Communism in its party platform.

Leaders: Elias Lafferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

DEMOCRAT PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democrat Party several years ago divided into two groups, the Democrat and the Democratic, the latter of which joined the Popular Front coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Aguirre Cerda in the 1938 elections. Both parties are small.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed mainly of men of responsibility, distinction and wealth. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church and of the old landowning classes. Its economic program is based on individualism. It supported Gustavo Ross in the 1938 Presidential election, and is now in opposition to the Aguirre Cerda Administration. Following the election a group of younger Christian (Catholic) Social Action elements known as the National Phalange led by Manuel Garretón Walker and Bernardo Leighton seceded. The group now tends toward rejoining the Conservatives.

Leaders: Fernando Aldunate (Deputy and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Rafael Luis Gumucio, and Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (President of the Senate).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its member most experienced in finance, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

Leaders: Eduardo Moore (Deputy and President of the Party), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Carlos Acharán Arce, Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errázuriz, José Maza (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida, Matías Silva (Senator), and José Ríos Arias (Senator and former Party President).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart; the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly known as the Movimiento Nacional Socialista, usually abbreviated to Nacista Party), led by Deputy Jorge González von Marées, who was imprisoned in 1938 for his part in the Nacista uprising against the Government; and the Workers' Socialist Party, led by Deputy César Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo	Communist.	Jorge Jiles Pizarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Dario Poblete (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (evening) . . .	Rightist, independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Liberal, independent, large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santiago and Valparaíso)		Clemente Díaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed. Santiago edition</i>)
		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed. Valparaíso edition</i>)
La Nación	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government
		Horacio Hevia (<i>Pres.</i>)
La Opinion	Radical views.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Juan B. Rossetti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Trabajo	Organ of Nacista Party.	Pedro Foncea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias . . .	Tabloid owned by El Mercurio.	Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(evening)		Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Independent.	Ismael Edwards Matte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Satirical, independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Mercurio	Formerly connected with El Mercurio of Santiago and Valparaíso; independent.	Sociedad Chilena de Publicaciones (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Antofagasta)		Hugo Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)

CHILE

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Discusión (Chillán)	Independent; 2nd oldest paper in Chile.	Alfonso Lagos Villar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Patria (Concepción)		Sociedad Periodistica del Sur (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Sur (Concepción)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Ramiro Troncoso (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)		Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Estrella (Valparaíso)	Commercial.	Luis Silva Fuentes (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Unión (Valparaíso)		Rodomiro Tomich (<i>Dir.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaíso) (weekly)	Independent, conservative.	Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities.	H. Muñoz Montt (<i>Mgr.</i>)
		Elías González Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>)
		R. B. Peddar (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Temporary seat of government: Chungking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Elected 1931; reelected 1933 and 1935

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, and the National Military Affairs Commission.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President) assisted in the executive work of the government by eight ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Chow Chung-you); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'in); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Wong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Chang Chia-ngau); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); Agriculture and Forestry (Minister, Gen. Chen Chi-tang); and by three subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs and National Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (President).

Judicial Yuan: Chü Cheng (President). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Hsieh Kuan-sheng), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (President).

Control Yüan: Yü Yu-jen (President).

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. Its functions are the direction of all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peacetime functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity and to repel Japanese aggression; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; has carried on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Leader), Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Yen Hsi-shan and Chü Cheng. See also personnel of National Government.

OTHER PARTIES: Five minority parties are in existence and are accorded freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Leaders of each of the five parties are members, though not official representatives of their parties, in the People's Political Council, which is an advisory body to the government and the nucleus for a future parliament. Since China began her armed resistance against Japan all five parties have pledged their support to the National Government and the Kuomintang principles. Of the five parties the Communist Party, because of its numbers and remarkable change in policy, has attracted the most attention. The five parties are: Communist Party (leader, Mao Tse-tung); National Socialist Party (leader, Carson Chang); Young China Party (leader, Tseng Chi); Social Democratic Party (leader, Yang Kan-tao); and Third Party (leader, Chang Pai-chuen).

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese **NORTHEASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**, which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and was liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to

observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 and exchange and trade control laws enacted in 1937 excluding Japan from their scope are regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, Pan-Asiatic solidarity, and economic and spiritual ("one virtue, one mind") integration with Japan. By unilateral action in 1937, Manchukuo declared extraterritoriality ended. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary and El Salvador.

On March 22, 1940, Wang Ching-wei set up a government in Nanking which has been recognized by Japan and which is maintained with Japanese help. It has not been recognized by the United States or other powers. Its principal officers are as follows: Wang Ching-wei (Acting President and President of Executive Yüan), Chu Min-yi (Vice President of Executive Yüan and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Chen Kung-po (President of Legislative Yüan), Wen Chung-yao (President of Judicial Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of Control Yüan), Wang I-tang (President of Examination Yüan) and Yang Kwei-i (Acting Chief of General Staff).

The Japanese have also established other puppet governments in occupied Chinese territory. They are now seeking to unify them under Wang Ching-wei.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Forum (Chungking) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Kuo Pin-chia (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times (Chungking)	Independent.	Tsui Wei-wu (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Current events (monthly) (Chungking)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	Chen Teng-kao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Hua Jih Pao (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Tang Pao (Chungking)	Army paper; in Chinese.	Ho Lien-kuei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Chungking)	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post (Hankow)	British; in English.	H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wuhan Pao (Hankow)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Chuang Sze-ch'uan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Northern (Harbin)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Taro Nakamura (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin)	Japanese.	Kengo Sakaye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Shimbun (Harbin)	Japanese.	Atsuhito Okawara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	Kokichi Furuzawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pinkiang Daily News (Harbin)	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chao Chu-hung (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	E. S. Kaufman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Hsinking)	Japanese; in English.	N. Nakano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manshu Shimbun (Hsinking)	Japanese.	H. Wada (<i>Ed.</i>)
T'ai Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Manchukuo organ.	Chao Chung-chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Tung Pao (Hsinking)	Japanese; in Chinese.	Soichi Iwata (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
China Mail (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post . . .	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . . .	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po (Hong Kong)	Independent.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Central Daily News	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	
(Kunming)		
Chin Jih Ping Lun	Independent.	Chien Tuan-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kunming) (weekly)		
Yi Shih Pao (Kunming) . . .	Roman Catholic.	Lo Lung-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central Daily News	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Kweiyang)		
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . . .	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Shih Pao	Japanese; in Chinese.	Chang Tsu-chi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Mukden)		
Manshu Nichi Nichi	Japanese.	T. Komeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao	Japanese; in Chinese.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ch'en Pao	Press section of Japanese Army.	Chung Wei-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Peiping)		
Hsin Pei Ch'ing Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	Wang Yi-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Peking (Peiping) . .	French.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking Chronicle (Peiping) . .	Japanese control.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Pao (Peiping)	Privately financed.	Kuan Yi-hsien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tung Ya Hsin Pao (Peiping) . .	Organ of Japanese Army; in Japanese.	Teh Kuang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Chih Hsu (Peiping) . . .	Privately financed.	Ch'en Chen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya Chow Min Pao (Peiping) . .	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	Lin Keng-yu (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic	Chinese; independent; in Eng- lish.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		
China Press (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chi- nese; in English.	J. E. Baker (<i>Ch.</i>)
China Weekly Review	American; pro-Chinese; in English.	K. T. Woo (<i>Act. Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Hua Jih Pao	Wang Ching-wei organ.	Yen Chia-tsing (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Chung Mei Jih Pao	American registered; pro-Chi- nese; in Chinese.	H. M. Stuckgold (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Evening Echo	British; pro-Wang Ching-wei; in English.	L. L. F. Fearon (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Far Eastern Review	American registered; pro-Jap- anese; in English.	C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		
Hwai Mei Chen Pao	Sino-American owned; pro- Chinese; in Chinese.	Harold Mills (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		Shih Tsao-tai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal de Shanghai	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News	British; in English.	R. T. Peyton-Griffin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Oriental Affairs	British; in English.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Dr. Horst Ley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostasiatischer Lloyd	German; in German.	Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune	Wang Ching-wei organ; in English.	
(Shanghai) (semi-monthly)		
Revue Nationale Chinoise . . .	French; in French.	J. E. Lemiére (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		
Russian Daily News	White Russian; in Russian.	V. A. Chilikin (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American; in English.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun . .	Japanese; in Japanese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nippo Sha	Japanese; in Japanese.	S. Fukamachi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times	British; pro-Japanese; in Eng- lish.	K. Goto (<i>Ed.</i>)
		E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
		A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Shanghai Zaria	Russian; in Russian.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	N. F. Allman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Shun Pao (Shanghai)	Japanese; in Chinese.	S. Ueno (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)	American registered; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	John C. Ferguson (<i>Pres.</i>)
Ta Mei Wan Pao (Shanghai)	American; in Chinese.	Li Hao-jan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ta Ying Yeh Pao (Shanghai)	British; pro-Chinese; in Chinese.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voice of New China (Nanking) (fortnightly)	Successor of <i>China Outlook</i> ; pro-Japanese; in Chinese and English.	Stanley E. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sian Jih Pao (Sian)	Kuomintang.	J. A. E. Sanders-Bates (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao (Swatow)	Independent.	L. K. Kentwell (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche-Zeitung (Tientsin) . .	German.	Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese; in Japanese.	A. F. Wetzel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin)	Russian; in Russian.	Shota Marikawa (<i>Prop.</i>)
North China Star (Tientsin) . .	American; in English.	G. N. Shipkov (<i>Pub.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times . . . (Tientsin)	British; in English.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Vozrojdenie Asii	Japanese; anti-Communist; in Russian.	W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao (Tientsin)	Japanese interest; in Chinese.	M. Yuriev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun	Japanese.	Nobuhiko Ohya (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Tsingtao)		K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) . . .	Independent; British owned.	Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency (Chungking)	Kuomintang; official.	T. T. Hsiao (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Agence Havas (Shanghai)	French.	Pierre Dufour (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Associated Press (Shanghai) . . .	American.	M. J. Harris (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Central Press Service (Nanking)	Wang Ching-Wei	Lin Pai-sheng (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Domei Tsushin-Sha (Shanghai) . .	Japanese.	S. Matsukata (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau . . .	German.	F. H. Glimpf (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Manchukuo News Service (Hsinking)	Japanese.	H. Morita (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai)	British.	K. Selby-Walker (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai)	German.	H. Melchers (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai)	Russian.	V. N. Rogoff (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai)	American.	R. T. Bellaire (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 447,536 square miles

Population: 8,721,752 (1938 census)

President

DR. EDUARDO SANTOS (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1938; assumed office August 7, 1938
for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August, 1938

Reorganized May, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1939 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	37
Conservative	19
Total	56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of March, 1939 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	77
Conservative	41
Total	118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Eduardo Santos (President of the Republic), Alfonso López (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (formerly Chairman of Liberal Directorate, Ambassador to the United States), and following members of National Liberal Directorate: Lucas Caballero (Chairman), Jorge Eliécer Gaitan, Mario Frigorri Diez, Nicolas Llinas Vega, Pedro Alonso Jaimes, Francisco Elcedio Ramirez, José de Jesus Camacho, Arcesio Londoño Palacio and Alejandro Bernate.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Loreano Gómez, Gen. Pedro J. Berrío, Maestro Guillermo Valencia, Augusto Ramirez Moreno (Dissident Faction) and following members of

National Conservative Directorate: Primitivo Crespo, Eduardo Ortiz Borda and Dario Botero Isaza.

The members of the Cabinet are: Jorge Gartner (Minister of Government), Luis López de Mesa (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (Minister of Finance), José Castro Martínez (Minister of War), Miguel Lopez Pumarejo (Minister of National Economy), José Joaquín Caicedo Castilla (Minister of Labor), Alfredo Cadena DaCosta (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Francisco Rodríguez Moya (Minister of Public Works), Jorge E. Gaitan (Minister of National Education) and Juan Pablo Monotas (Minister of Mines and Petroleum).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Espectador (evening) . . .	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Liberal (morning) . . .	Liberal.	Alberto Lleras Camargo (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon (morning) . . .	Non-partisan.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (morning) . . .	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Tiempo (morning) . . .	Liberal; influential paper.	Roberto García Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo . . .	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
La Prensa . . .	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber . . .	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
La Vanguardia Liberal . . .	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Correo del Cauca . . .	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali)		
Diario del Pacifico . . .	Conservative.	Primitivo Crespo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (morning)		
El Relator . . .	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dirs.</i>)
(Cali) (evening)		
Diario de la Costa . . .	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios . . .	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cucúta)		
La Patria . . .	Conservative.	L. C. Zapata (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Manizales)		
El Colombiano . . .	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa . . .	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario . . .	Independent.	Emilio Jaramillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia . . .	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
El Estado . . .	Liberal.	Gabriel Echeverría (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta) (morning)		
La Epoca . . .	Liberal.	Ortega Amaris (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta)		
La Voz del Magdalena . . .	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta)		
La Voz Catolica . . .	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (weekly)		
Bogedon . . .	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena) (weekly)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 639,197 (1939 estimate)

President

DR. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA (Republican Nacional)
Elected February 9, 1940; assumed office May 8, 1940
for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional
Appointed May 8, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February 1940 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: OTTO CORTÉS (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional)	43
Opposition	2
Total	45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Catholic.	Guillermo Angulo Marín (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	Jaime Carranza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Rafael Soley (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Raza	Independent.	Maximiliano von Lowenthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razon	Independent.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Independent.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo (Puntarenas)	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly)	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Ariel (monthly)	Literary.	Froilan Turcios (<i>Ed.</i>)
CNA (Centro Nacional de Agricultura) (monthly)	Government publication.	
El Repertorio Americano	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,227,587 (1938 estimate)

President

FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDÍVAR

Took oath of office October 10, 1940, following his election on July 14, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed October 10, 1940

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

Election of July, 1940, plus one half of previous Senate

President: DR. ANTONIO BERUFF
MENDIETA (Partido Unión Nacion-
alista)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	35
Opposition	13
Independent	5

Total 53*

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of July, 1940, plus one half of previous House

Speaker: DR. GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ
SÁNCHEZ (Partido Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	173
Opposition	70

Total 243*

*Based on results of July elections officially announced November 17, 1940. Complete results not yet officially determined.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government, under a Constitution promulgated by a Constituent Assembly of delegates of the people, was restored during the year 1940, when, on October 10, the new Constitution went into full effect. This was preceded by seven years of provisional and *de facto* governments, during the last four of which, commencing on May 20, 1936, when President Miguel Mariano Gómez was inaugurated, Cuba was governed by an administration elected by the people but functioning under constitutional decree-laws promulgated by the Executive in 1934 and 1935.

The electoral contest of 1940 was between the Socialist Democratic Coalition, formed by seven pro-government parties (the Liberal, the Union Nacionalista, the Conjunto Nacional Democratico, the Demócrata Republicano, the Popular Cubano, the Nacional Revolucionario (Realistas), and the Union Revolucionaria Comunista), which nominated Colonel Fulgencio Batista for President and Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, a prominent member of General Mario G. Menocal's Partido Demócrata Republicano, for Vice President; and the opposition bloc (composed of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, led by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, the A. B. C., and the Partido Acción Republicana of ex-President Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez), which nominated Dr. Ramón

Grau San Martín for President and Dr. Carlos E. de la Cruz for Vice President.

The 1940 Constitution now in effect is democratic and republican in principle. It contains a series of detailed social and labor provisions which are innovations in Cuba, but many of which call for the enactment of supplementary legislation to become effective. The form of government is semi-parliamentary, embodying features both of the American type of presidential system and of the parliamentary system which exists in some European nations.

The following are the members of the Cabinet: Dr. Carlos Saladrigas Zayas (Prime Minister), Dr. José Manuel Cortina (Minister of State), Dr. Victor Vega Ceballos (Minister of Justice), Dr. Juan Rodríguez Pintado (Minister of Interior), Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo (Minister of Finance), F. Herrera Morató (Minister of Public Works), Joaquín Pérez Roa (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. José T. Oñate (Minister of Commerce), Dr. Juan A. Vinent (Minister of Labor), Dr. Juan J. Remos (Minister of Education), Dr. Demetrio E. Despaigne (Minister of Health and Public Welfare), Dr. Orosmán Viamontes (Minister of Communications), Dr. Domingo F. Ramos (Minister of National Defense), Amadeo López Castro (Minister of the Presidency), Senator Daniel Compte, Senator Ramón Vasconcelos, Congressman Dr. Marino Lopez Blanco, and Congressman Dr. Alfredo Jacomino (Ministers Without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción	A. B. C. opposition.	Antonio Rousseau (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Alerta	Independent.	Jorge Fernandes de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Reboul (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Supported Partido Demócrata Republicano.	Tomás Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Hoy	Organ of Worker's Confederation.	Anibal Escalante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	Manuel Camio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Auténtico opposition.	Manuel Braña (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Independent.	J. Lopez Vilaboy (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent, nationalistic.	Pedro Cué Abreu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Juan Borotau (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Tiempo	Independent.	Miguel de Marcos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo	Leftist Opposition.	Dr. L. Frau Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Adelante	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Diario de Cuba	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	English-language mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Times of Cuba, P A R — . .	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pan American Review (monthly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Luís S. Varona (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Temporary seat of government: London, England

Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles

Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ

Assumed office in London, July 21, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed July 21, 1940

Premier

MONSIGNORE JAN SRÁMEK

STATE COUNCIL

Formed on December 11, 1940

President: RUDOLF BECHYNES

Number of Members 40

The present cabinet is composed as follows: Monsignore Jan Srámek (Premier), Gen. Sergěj Ingr (Minister of War), Jan Masaryk (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Eduard Otrata (Minister of Finance), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of Interior), František Němec (Minister of Social Welfare), Jaromír Nečas, Dr. Ladislav Feierabend, Dr. Stefan Osuský and Ján Lichner (Ministers without Portfolio).

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and three autonomous governments were set up: (a) Bohemia and Moravia (capital, Prague), (b) Slovakia (capital, Bratislava), and (c) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Hust).

On March 15, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia and signed a treaty at Vienna on March 18, 1939 with Dr. Josef Tiso, former Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government; German troops subsequently entered Slovakia. On March 14, 1939, Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Eduard Beneš resigned as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he

declared from London that the Czech people were at war with Germany. He set up a Provisional Czechoslovak Government and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. On October 7, 1939, Dr. Beneš announced an agreement with the French Government made on October 2 "authorizing us to reconstitute the Czechoslovak army in France."

On November 17, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formed in Paris. Dr. Beneš was recognized as head of the Committee. In addition to Dr. Eduard Beneš the members of the Committee were Monsignore Jan Srámek (Vice President, former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak catholic movement), General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (Managing Director of the Czechoslovak Arms and Munitions Factory), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Czechoslovak Minister to Poland) and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czechoslovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National Committee, and on December 21, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government.

After the collapse of France in June 1940, the Czechoslovak National Committee was transferred to London and the Czechoslovak army was evacuated from France to England.

On October 25, 1940, the Czechoslovak Government signed a military agreement with Great Britain. On November 11, 1940, the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments made a joint declaration concerning close military and political coöperation and a project "to enter, as independent and sovereign states, into closer political and economic association, to become a basis for the new order in Central Europe and the guarantee of its stability" — at the conclusion of the present war.

The governments in Czechoslovakia set up in 1939 under German protection are as follows:

PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA*

Capital: Prague

Area: 19,058 square miles

Population: 6,804,876 (1930 census)

Reich Protector

BARON CONSTANTIN VON NEURATH

Appointed by Chancellor Hitler, March 18, 1939

* Set up by Germany on March 18, 1939. Not recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

State Secretary

KARL HERMANN FRANK

President

DR. EMIL HÁCHA

Elected by Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938

Premier

GENERAL ALOIS ELIÁŠ

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA *

Capital: Lemberg

Area: 14,848 square miles

Population: 2,450,096 (1930 census)

President

THE REVEREND JOSEF TISO

Elected by Slovak Parliament, October 26, 1939

Premier

BELA TUKA

Assumed office vacated by Josef Tiso
on October 26, 1939

PARLIAMENT

*Set up when Slovakia was granted regional autonomy
in November, 1938, by Czechoslovakia.*

Number of members 61

PRESS †

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Prague.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo	Former organ of Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) Karel Jiše (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Neue Tag	German official organ.	Dr. Walter Wannenmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Šejnost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Official organ of National Unity Party.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The Parliament declared Slovakia's independence as the Republic of Slovakia on March 14, 1939. On March 16, 1939, Germany undertook to "protect" Slovakia and a treaty carrying this into effect was signed by Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Tiso on March 18, 1939. The Slovak Republic has not been recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

† With the exception of *Der Neue Tag*, the official press organ of the Reich Protector, the Czech press has been coordinated along German lines and placed in the service of the Party of National Unity, under the direction of Rudolf Halík.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Národní Střed	Formerly organ of National Labor Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Formerly extreme nationalist.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Venkov	Former organ of Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava)	Organ of National Socialist Party in Slovakia.	
Slovák (Bratislava)	Official Slovak organ.	Dr. Aladar Kocis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Prague and Brno)	Formerly independent; liberal.	K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK *

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,813,000 (1939 estimate)

Sovereign

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Radical, Liberal and Conservative Parties). Formed July 8, 1940

Premier

TH. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

(As constituted prior to German occupation)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Landsting)

Election of April 3, 1939 †

Speaker: C. F. SØRENSEN (Social Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Folketing)

Election of April 3, 1939 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	35
Liberal	18
Conservative	13
Radical	8
Faroe Representative	1
Peasants' Party	1
Total	76

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	64
Liberal	30
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Peasants' Party	4
Justice League	3
Communist	3
National Socialist	3
Faroe Representative	1
Slesvig	1

† Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 149

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In June, 1940, the four large political parties (Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative and Radical) and the Justice League discarded their political programs for the time being and issued a joint proclamation that they would "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity promised our country."

* In the early hours of April 9, 1940, the German Minister in Copenhagen submitted a note to the Danish Government asking permission to send German troops into the country. The Danish Government took counsel with the King and submitted to the German request under protest. German troops immediately crossed the frontier and the country has been under occupation since that date.

PRESS

(The affiliations of the press are given as they were prior to the German occupation.)

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, E. Woldbye and Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	G. Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager (<i>Ed.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal (Aabenraa)	Liberal.	Björn Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Schiöttz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus)	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . .	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,654,993 (1939 estimate)

President

MANUEL DE JESÚS TRONCOSO DE LA CONCHA
Elected Vice-President May 16, 1938; assumed office as
President on March 8, 1940, following death of
President Jacinto B. Peynado

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May, 1938

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Senado is composed of 16 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

President: ABELARDO R. NANITA

The Cámara is composed of 41 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. In November 1940, another party — Partido Trujillista — was organized within the framework of the Partido Dominicano. It is to be composed only of those elements of the Partido Dominicano judged to be the most faithful to Generalissimo Trujillo. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected.

Besides the President, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Major General José García (Secretary of State for the Interior and Police), José M. Bonetti Burgos (Secretary of State for the Presidency), Arturo Despradel (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Virgilio Alvarez Pina (Secretary of State for the Treasury and Commerce), Raul Carbuccia (Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor), Manuel S. Gautier (Secretary of State for Public Works), Francisco Ureña Hernández (Secretary of State for Com-

munications), Dr. Wenceslao Medrano (Secretary of State for Sanitation and Welfare), Víctor Garrido (Secretary of State for Public Education and Fine Arts), Teóduo Pina Chevalier (Secretary of State for the Office of the Generalissimo), Emilio Espínola (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo), General Héctor B. Trujillo (Chief of the Dominican General Staff in charge of War, Air and Marine), Rafael Paíno Pichardo (President of the Directive Board of the Partido Dominicano) and Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez (Rector of the University of Santo Domingo).

A bill being considered by the Congreso in December, 1940, would divide Public Works and Communications into two separate Departments.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario del Comercio	Pro-Government; founded in June, 1930.	J. M. Roque Román (<i>Dir.</i>)
Listín Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Arturo Pellerano Sardá (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación	Pro-Government; founded in 1940.	Pedro R. Batista C. (<i>Sub. Dir.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	José Ramón Estella (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Pro-Government; founded in Aug. 1932.	Carmen P. V. Tirado (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Este (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1929.	Francisco Xavier Martínez M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,756,552 (1936 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. CARLOS A. ARROYO DEL RIO

Assumed office on September 1, 1940

Cabinet

Predominantly Liberal-Radical
Conservative and Socialist Parties also represented

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

President: JULIO MORENO

President: DR. ANDRES CORDOVA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new Constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Constituent Assembly called early in 1938 by the Supreme Chief, General G. Alberto Enríquez,

met on August 10, 1938, and General Enríquez resigned his office. The Assembly elected Dr. Manuel María Borrero Provisional President of the Republic. The Constituent Assembly proceeded to draft a Constitution but devoted much time to political discussion and disputes about the various presidential candidates. Following a disagreement between the Assembly and President Borrero, the latter resigned and on December 2, 1938, the Liberal and Socialist members of the Assembly elected Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez Constitutional President of the Republic, the Conservatives abstaining from voting. On December 14, President Mosquera dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that it had completed its duties and its continuance would violate provisions of the new Constitution. In order to pacify elements of the armed forces which considered his action unconstitutional the President called elections for a Congress to meet on February 1, 1939. This Extraordinary Congress approved Dr. Mosquera's procedure and the ordinary session of Congress met on the customary date of August 10th.

Dr. Mosquera died in office and his place was taken by the President of the Senate Dr. Carlos Arroyo de Rio as Provisional President.

Presidential elections were held on January 10 and 11, 1940. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio who had resigned as Provisional President to run as the Liberal Party candidate was elected and assumed office on September 1, 1940.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leader: Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio (President).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See

and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940 elections).

SOCIAL PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

The members of the Cabinet, appointed by President Arroyo del Rio on September 1, 1940, are: Dr. Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez (Minister of Interior), Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Guillermo Bustamante (Minister of Education), Vicente Illingworth (Minister of Finance), Luis Cordovez Borja (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin (Minister of Social Welfare), Rodrigo Vela (Minister of Agriculture and Industry) and Dr. Vicente Santistevan Elizalde (Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
El Debate	Conservative.	Mariano Suarez Veintimilla (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Dia	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronica (Ambato) (weekly)	Independent.	Dr. Tarquino Toro Navas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globo (Bahia de Caráquez)	Liberal.	Gonzalo Centeno M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca)	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil)	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telegrafo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil)	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo)	Liberal.	Zambrano Barcia (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razón (Riobamba)	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FARUQ I.

Born February 11, 1920

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed November 15, 1940

Premier

HUSSEIN SIRRY PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of May 17, 1936**

President: MAHMUD KHALIL BEY
(Independent)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	69
Saadist	15
Liberal Constitutional	13
Ittehad Esh Shaabi (Popular Union)	6
Watani (Nationalist)	1
Independents	33
Undecided	8
Vacancies	2

Total 147

LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)

Elections of March 31 (Upper Egypt) and April 2 (Lower Egypt), 1938, five-year term

Speaker: AHMED MAHER PASHA
(Saadist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal Constitutional	93
Saadist	89
Ittehad Esh Shaabi	19
Wafd	13
Watani	3
Independents	47
Total	264

* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the Government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Government in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations

resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly won independent status. The first requisite was to settle upon a political combination to define and to carry out suitable policies.

On December 30, 1937, the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha was dismissed and replaced by a coalition group (in which all parties except the Wafd were represented) under the Premiership of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. To this Cabinet was entrusted the duty of holding new elections.

Shortly after the date mentioned, a group headed by Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha broke away from the Wafd on an issue of party discipline and formed the Saadist Wafd (so-called Saadist Party) which asserted its adherence to the first principles of the original Wafd of the great Egyptian nationalist, Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on March 31 and April 2, 1937, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Cabinet coalition and the Saadists. The latter declined, however, to participate when the Cabinet was re-formed at the end of April to take account of the elections. The new Government represented, in the main, a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Liberal Constitutionalists. The single Watani member was dropped.

Although the Saadist attitude in the Chamber was that of a benevolent opposition, the Government proved to be unworkable without their participation in the Cabinet. It was re-formed on June 24, 1938, to comprise five Liberal Constitutionalists, five Saadists, and three Independents, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha remaining Premier.

On August 12, 1939 Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resigned and six days later Aly Maher Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, formed a

cabinet. The Liberal Constitutional Party refused to join the new administration, which included only Saadists and Independents. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Egypt, although she did not declare war on Germany, fulfilled her treaty obligation to Great Britain by declaring a state of siege. Aly Mahir Pasha, as Military Governor, became invested with very wide powers. These acts by the Government have since received the sanction of both houses of parliament.

On June 23, 1940, Aly Maher Pasha resigned, and on July 27 Hassan Sabry Pasha was named Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry was a coalition of all parties but the Wafd. In September 1940, the Saadist members of the Cabinet resigned because they desired Egypt's entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain. On November 14, 1940, Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha died and the following day Hussein Sirry Pasha was appointed Premier. The cabinet is composed as follows: Hussein Sirry Pasha (Premier, Minister of Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hassan Sadek Bey (Minister of Finance), Abdul Galil Abu Samra (Minister of Social Affairs), Abdul Kawi Ahmad Bey (Minister of Public Works), Abdul Ibrahim Bey (Minister of Supplies and Communications), Mohamed Hussein Haikel Pasha (Minister of Education), Mustapha Abdul Razek Bey (Minister of Wakfs), Ibrahim Abdul Hadi (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Ahmed Abdul Ghaffar Bey (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Aly Ibrahim Pasha (Minister of Public Health), and Aly Ayoub and Abdul Meguid Ibrahim Saleh (Ministers without Portfolio).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt revolve around personalities. Their programs are much influenced by personal considerations. Some differences, however, have developed since the war in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians.

Leaders: Mustapha En Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid Pasha (formerly Minister of Finance), Abdel Hamid Abdel Haqq (leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharrem Pasha (formerly Minister of Public Works), Hamdi Seif En Nasr Pasha (formerly Minister of War).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Minister of Education), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Minister of Waqfs).

SAADIST PARTY: Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (President of Party, Speaker of Lower Chamber), Mahmud Fahmy En Nokrashy Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications), Dr. Hamed Mahmud (formerly Minister of Public Health), Saba Habashy Bey (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry).

POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI): Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Leader: Hilmy Issa Pasha (Minister of Justice; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leader: Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

Members of the Cabinet not listed as party leaders include: Hussein Sirry Pasha (Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior), Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Minister of Finance), Hassan Sadek Bey (Minister of National Defense), Abdel Kawi Ahmed Bey (Minister of Public Works) and Salib Samy Bey (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al)	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>)
Akher Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balagh (Al)	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bassir (Al) (Alexandria)	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Dustur (Ad)	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lataif El Musawara (Al) (weekly)	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Misr (Al)	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Misri (Al)	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam (Al)	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly)	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Makarius Bey (<i>Props.</i>)
Rosa Al Yussef. (weekly)	Satirical political review.	Fuad Sarruf (<i>Ed.</i>) Rosa Al Yussef (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wafd Al Misri (Al)	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq (<i>Ed.</i>)
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Oriente . . .	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Images (weekly) . . .	Illustrated; in French.	C. and E. Zeida (<i>Proprs. and Eds.</i>)
Journal d'Egypte, Le . . .	In French.	E. Gallad (<i>Prop.</i>)
		N. Nahas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouverne- ment Egyptien . . .	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patrie, La . . .	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Raphael Sourario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Réforme, La . . .	In French.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semaine Financière La . . .	Political, economic, financial; in French.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Sphinx (weekly) . . .	Social, political, economic; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos . . .	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 134,253 square miles (after the cession of 13,558 square miles to the Soviet Union under the Treaty of Moscow of March 12, 1940)

Population: 3,863,753 (1938 estimate)

President

RISTO RYTI

Assumed office as Acting President on November 28, 1940, following resignation of President Kallio. Elected President by electoral college on December 19, 1940, for six-year term.

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, National Progressive, Swedish People's and National Coalition Parties)

Appointed January 4, 1940

Premier

JOHAN WILHELM RANGELL

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1939 (for three years)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	80
Agrarian	56
National Coalition	25
Swedish People's	18
Patriotic National Movement	8
National Progressive	6
Socialist Dissenters	5
Small Farmers	2
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), Väinö Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works, Vice Chairman of Party), Aleksi Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier), M. Pekkala (Minister of Finance), K. T. Salmio (Minister of Commerce and Industry), K. A. Fagerholm (Minister of Social Affairs), E. Vuori (President of Central

Federation of Finnish Trade Unions), Väinö Hakkila (Speaker of the Diet), P. Salmenoja and O. Reinikainen (Chairmen of Diet Group), V. Voionmaa and Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Ministers), E. Huttunen, J. V. Keto, M. Erich and R. Sveto.

AGRICARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister), T. Helo-järvi (Secretary of Party), Antti Kukkonen (Minister of Education), V. Kalliokoski and J. Koivisto (Ministers of Agriculture), J. E. Pilppula (formerly Minister of Finance), J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group, formerly Minister), V. Vesterinen (Vice Chairman of Diet Group, formerly Minister), U. Hannula and U. Kekkonen (formerly Ministers), K. Huittinen, E. M. Tarkkanen and A. Leinonen.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party and Diet Group), U. V. Halminen and Yrjö Leiwo (Secretaries of Party), Oskari Lehtonen (Minister of Justice), Karl Rudolf Walden (Minister of Defense), V. A. Kotilainen (Minister of Public Welfare and Supply), J. K. Paasikivi (formerly Premier), E. Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Miss Kyllikki Pohjala (Treasurer of Diet Group), Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister), Y. Koskelainen, T. Horelli, P. Virkkunen, J. J. nnes, K. Moilanen and K. Soini.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, Minister of Interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Rolf Witting (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Rafael Furuhejm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), J. E. Hästbacka (Treasurer of Diet Group), Eirik Hornborg, K. F. Nyman, Jan Gästrin and Hugo E. Pipping.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Nationalist with fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Vilho Annala (Chairman of Party and Diet Group), R. Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), B. Salmiala (Organization Leader), K. R. Kares (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), R. G. I. Kallia (Secretary of Diet Group), I. Nikkola and P. Susitaival.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party), Eero Rydman (Vice Chairman of Party), L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), Risto Ryti (President), Oskari Mantere (formerly Premier), Eljas Erkkö (formerly Minister), S. Heiniö (Chairman of Diet Group), Miss Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Eero Mantere, A. Nikula and B. Sarlin.

SOCIALIST DISSENTERS: Represent radical leftist factions dissatisfied with the moderate policy of the Social Democratic Party and advocating Communist ideas. The leaders of this group were expelled from the Social Democratic Party September 27, 1940.

Leaders: K. H. Wiik, Johan Helo, Cay Sundström, Yrjö Räisänen, Mikko Ampuja and Mrs. K. M. Rydberg (formerly Social Democratic Members of Parliament).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: E. Rytinki and H. Niskanen.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	Niilo Vapaavuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppa-lehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	Lauri Aho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Sigurd Portin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aina (Turku)	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn-ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Kuvalehti	Popular non-political weekly.	Ilmari Turja (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Finlandia Uutistoimisto	Semi-official.	N. J. J. Leppo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Temporary seat of Government: Vichy

Area: 212,659 square miles (prior to German invasion)

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

Head of State

MARSHAL PHILIPPE PÉTAİN

Appointed by National Assembly at Vichy on July 10, 1940

Council of Ministers

Established by decree of July 12, 1940

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

The decree creating the Consultative Assembly has not yet been issued. Membership will probably be limited to a maximum of 160 (compared with 300 in the previous Senate and 600 in the Chamber). Members will not be elected but designated by the Head of the State. While former legislators will be included, more than half will be non-politicians and will be chosen from the fields of business, labor, the clergy and the professions, thus following the theory of the corporate rather than the democratic state.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1940

The Constitution of 1875 has been abrogated by the National Assembly which convened at Vichy and voted the following Constitutional Law:

Single Article — The National Assembly grants all power to the Government of the Republic, under the authority and the signature of Marshal Pétain, with a view to promulgation, through one or more acts, of a new constitution for the French State. This constitution shall guarantee the rights of work, family, and native country.

It shall be ratified by the Nation and applied by the Assemblies which it shall create.

The present Constitutional Law, passed and adopted by the National Assembly, shall be executed as a statute of the State.

Done at Vichy, July 10, 1940

By the President of the Republic:

ALBERT LEBRUN.

Marshal of France, President of the Council:

PH. PÉTAİN.

In accordance with this Constitutional Law, the motto of the French State is now "Travail, Famille, Patrie," although the old motto, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" has never been officially given up.

In accordance with this Law, six Constitutional Acts have been promulgated by Marshal Pétain, Head of the French State, bearing the numbers: Constitutional Acts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4bis, and 5.

[The removal of Pierre Laval in December 1940, as Foreign Minister, Vice-President of the Council and Successor to Marshal Pétain as Head of the French State, has caused the abrogation of Constitutional Acts 4 and 4bis.]

Constitutional Act No. 1 constitutes the acceptance by Marshal Pétain of the power granted to him by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940, and reads as follows:

We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Declare that we assume the functions of Head of the French State.
Therefore, we decree:

Article 2 of the Constitutional Law of February 25, 1875, shall be repealed. [The text of this article is as follows: "The President of the Republic shall be elected through majority vote by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies convened in National Assembly. He shall be chosen for seven years. He shall be reëligible."]

Constitutional Act No. 2 deals with the powers of the Head of the French State, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — § 1 — The Head of the French State shall have plenary governmental powers. He shall appoint and remove Ministers and Secretaries of State, who shall be responsible only to him.

§ 2 — He shall in ministerial council exercise legislative power:

1. Until the formation of new Assemblies;
2. After such formation, in case of foreign tension or of grave internal crisis, upon his decision alone and in the same form. In the same circumstances, he shall have power to decree all stipulations of a budgetary and fiscal nature.

§ 3 — He shall promulgate the laws and see to their execution.

§ 4 — He shall fill all civil and military positions for which no other method of choice has been provided by law.

§ 5 — He shall command the armed forces.

§ 6 — He shall have the right of pardon and amnesty.

§ 7 — Envoys and ambassadors of foreign powers shall be accredited to him.

§ 8 — He shall have power to declare martial law in one or more parts of the land.

§ 9 — He shall not have power to declare war without the previous assent of the Legislative Assemblies.

Article 2 — There shall be repealed all stipulations of the Constitutional Laws of February 24, 1875, February 25, 1875, and July 16, 1875, inconsistent with the present act. [This refers, for the most part, to various provisions vesting similar powers in the President of the Republic.]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 3 deals with the fate of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall continue to exist

until there shall have been formed the Assemblies provided by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940.

Article 2 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall be adjourned until further order.

They shall hereafter be convened only on call of the Head of the State.

Article 3 — Article 1 of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875 shall be repealed. [The text of this article is as follows: "The Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall be convened each year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous call shall be made by the President of the Republic. The two Chambers shall be called into session at least five months each year. The session of one shall begin and end at the same time as that of the other."]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAÏN.

Constitutional Act No. 5 deals with the Supreme Court of Justice, and reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the State,
By authority of the Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — Article 9 of the Law of February 24, 1875 (1) and Article 12 of the Law of July 16, 1875 (2) shall be repealed.

Article 2 — A Supreme Court of Justice shall be set up of which the organization, competence and procedure shall be regulated by a law. (3)

Done at Vichy, July 30, 1940.

PH. PÉTAÏN.

[(1) — The text of this article is as follows: "The Senate may be set up as a court of justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State."

(2) — This article reads as follows: "The President of the Republic may be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies and may be tried only by the Senate. The ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies for offenses committed in the performance of their duties. In this case they shall be tried by the Senate. The Senate may be constituted into a court of justice, by a decree of the President of the Republic issued in the Council of Ministers, to try all persons accused of attempts upon the safety of the State. If proceedings should have been begun in the regular courts, the decree convening the Senate may be issued at any time before the granting of a discharge. A law shall determine the method of procedure for the accusation, trial and judgment."

(3) — The law referred to was a decree of the same date setting up a court to try officials of all classes for crimes, misdemeanors or betrayal of duty in connection with the exercise of their functions, and all persons charged with attacks against the security of the State or crimes connected therewith. It may sit in secret session "whenever the public interest calls for it."]

THE GOVERNMENT

The present set-up of the Council of Ministers has been established by a Law of July 12, 1940 (*Journal Officiel*, July 13) which reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the French State, with the approval of our ministers, decree:

Article 1. A ministerial department shall include no more than seven members (heads of divisions), including representatives on mission. They must be born of French parents. Division heads, and all other members save one, must be drawn from those who are now public servants or who in the past have been public servants for at least five years.

Article 2. Article 142 of the law of August 5, 1911 is abrogated. Also the decree of February 13, 1912.

Article 3. The present decree shall be published in the *Journal Officiel* and shall have the force of law.

Vichy, July 12, 1940.

PHILIPPE PÉTAIN.

The office of general secretaries (permanent heads of the main divisions in a department) was created by a law of July 15, 1940 (*Journal Officiel*, July 15) which reads as follows:

We, Marshal of France, Head of the State, with the approval of our ministers, decree:

Article 1. In each civil ministry, or department of government, the main divisions are placed under the jurisdiction of one or more general secretaries. They shall receive their instructions from the minister to whom they are responsible and they must answer to him for the active functioning of their division.

Article 2. Twenty-one posts of general secretaries are hereby created in accordance with the attached plan. All former posts of general secretaries are abolished.

Article 3. General secretaries are nominated by a cabinet decree and may be so revoked.

Article 4. General secretaries are by virtue of their position, councillors of state in extraordinary service.

Within his field of responsibility, a secretary general has full power and can sign all acts and decisions, but not decrees, in the minister's name. They can appoint to a certain number of offices, the list of such offices to be specified in a subsequent decree.

Article 5. The necessary funds for the application of this decree will be appropriated by a subsequent decree. General secretaries will be empowered, in order to make the necessary economies in the functioning of government, to suppress either the preceding post of general secretaries or other posts that will result in a better functioning of the central administration.

Article 6. This decree will be published in the *Journal Officiel* and will have the force of law.

Vichy, July 15, 1940.

PHILIPPE PÉTAIN.

Some reorganization has been effected, e.g., the Law of September 20, 1940 (*Journal Officiel*, September 22) abolishes the General Secretaryship of Administration of Police and Secretary of Refugees, two offices which had been attached to the Ministry of Interior.

Actually, the Government consists of the Head of the State, of Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries of State who do not have the rank or title of Minister.

THE CABINET

The present cabinet is composed as follows:

Ministers: Marshal Pétain (Head of the State), Raphael Alibert (Justice), Pierre-Etienne Flandin (Foreign Affairs), Yves Bouthillier (Finance), Marcel B. Peyrouton (Interior), General Charles Huntziger (War), Admiral Jean Darlan (Navy), René Belin (Industrial Production and Labor).

Secretaries of State: General Jean Marie Bergeret (Aviation), Jean Berthelot (Communications), Rear Admiral René Platon (Colonies), Jacques Chevalier (Education and Youth), Pierre Caziot (Agriculture), Jean Achard (Food).

In the Colonies, General Maxime Weygand has been sent to French Africa (North Africa and French West Africa) and invested with extensive powers. The same powers have been granted to Admiral Robert (French West Indies, French Guiana, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon) and to Admiral DeCou (French Indo-China). Jean Chiappe, who was recently killed in an airplane accident in the Mediterranean, had been dispatched with similar powers for Syria. These have since been transferred to General Weygand.

PRESS

At the time of the evacuation of Paris in June 1940, all Paris newspapers ceased to appear in Paris and many of them went to the provinces. The greater part of the Paris newspapers, as well as the principal magazines, are now being published in provincial centers.

The following Paris newspapers are now published in the provinces:

Le Figaro, Lyon
Paris-Soir, Lyon
Le Journal des Débats, Clermont-Ferrand
L'Action Française, Limoges
Le Journal, Limoges
Le Petit Journal, Limoges
Le Jour
L'Effort (takes place of Populaire)
Le Mot d'Ordre (Frossard)

Since the German occupation, many Paris newspapers reappeared, under German control:

Le Petit Parisien (Adrien Marquet)
L'Oeuvre (Marcel Déat)
Paris-Soir (no connection with former paper)
Le Matin
La France au Travail (new)
Le Cri du Peuple (Jacques Doriot)
Emancipation Nationale (weekly, Doriot)
L'Auto
Aujourd'hui (Henri Jeanson)
Nouveaux-Temps (new)
Les Dernières Nouvelles (new, German)

The following provincial newspapers continue to be published:

Le Moniteur du Puy de Dôme, Clermont-Ferrand
Le Nouvelliste de Lyon, Lyon
La Montagne, Clermont-Ferrand
L'Avenir du Plateau Central, Clermont-Ferrand
Le Tribune de St. Etienne, St. Etienne
Le Progrès, Lyon
Le Courrier du Centre, Limoges
La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux
La Dépêche de Toulouse, Toulouse
L'Eclaireur de Nice, Nice

The following weeklies, semi-monthly, and monthly publications are being published:

L'Illustration, Paris
7 Jours (replaces Match)
La Gerbe, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
La Terre Française, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
Le Reveil du Peuple, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
Gringoire, Marseille
Ric et Rac, Clermont-Ferrand
Journal de la Femme, Clermont-Ferrand
Candide, Clermont-Ferrand
La Revue des Deux Mondes, Royat
Revue de Paris

[N.B. — *These lists are not offered as complete, but are established upon publications of which we have definite knowledge. It seems that most provincial papers are still being published as before the war.*]

On November 3, 1940, a Decree was promulgated revising the 1881 law on the freedom of the press. It provides sentences of from three months to two years and fines ranging from 100 to 3,000 francs for "offending the chief of state by publication of slurs or attacks" on him. Ordinary press misdemeanors were at the time removed from the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court and placed in the hands of correctional police courts. This applies particularly to articles inciting to riot, pillage, arson, murder or assault.

By a decree of November 3, 1940, the Havas News Agency passed under government financial control.

On December 20, 1940, the French government created the new Office of French Information to centralize all French news distribution, including the Havas Agency.

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 224,953 square miles (land area; October, 1938, estimate)

Population: 78,700,000 (October, 1938, estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933; since reorganized several times

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Elections of March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938 and December 4, 1938

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 855*

* Including new Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

There was another general election on March 29, 1936, after the remilitarization of the Rhineland. The only names on the ballot were those of the Nazi list, and there were no other candidates. The official list polled 98.8 percent of the votes cast (44,461,278, or 99 percent of persons entitled to vote). The Chancellor and other spokesmen for the régime said that the balloting constituted a vote of confidence not only for remilitarization of the Rhineland, but also in general.

UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution (Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop (already then foreign minister) and Hess, reading as follows:

"Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich of March 13, 1938.

"The Reich Government has adopted the following Law, which is hereby promulgated:

"Article 1. The Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich, adopted by the Austrian Federal Government on March 13, 1938, is hereby declared a German Reich Law; it has the following text:

(Here follows the law given above, cited here as part of Article 1 of the Reich Law.)

"Article 2. The law in effect in Austria remains in effect until further notice. The introduction of Reich law into Austria will occur through the Fuehrer and Reichchancellor or the ministers empowered for this purpose by him.

"Article 3. The Reich Minister of the Interior is empowered to issue the necessary legal and administrative regulations for the execution and elaboration of this law, in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned.

"Article 4. The law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation."

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one, National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

The balloting was as follows:

In Austria: the plebiscite: "Yes" 4,443,208 (99.7 percent of votes cast); "No" 11,807; invalid 5,763. In the "Old Reich": the plebiscite: "Yes" 44,362,667 (99.0 percent of the votes cast); "No" 440,429; invalid 66,606.

The Reichstag election: Austria plus "Old Reich": For the Nazi list 48,751,587 (99.1 percent of the votes cast); against the Nazi list 452,170; invalid 75,170.

OTHER ACCESSIONS OF TERRITORY

In October, 1938, as a result of the Munich Conference, an area of some 16,000 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory and a population of about 4,000,000 were added to Germany.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and of Slovakia. (See Czechoslovakia, p. 44.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia. The delimitations of territory and the administration of the area have not been settled, and the final status of Poland will not be decided until the end of the war. (See Poland, p. 151.)

On April 9th, 1940, German troops occupied Denmark and Norway. These countries are now under German control.

On May 10th, 1940, German troops attacked Luxemburg, Belgium and The Netherlands. The European territories of these countries are now under German control. Subsequently Germany invaded France and is now in occupation of about a half of French territory in Europe. The overseas possessions of these countries are still free.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for a further four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans have been eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large majority of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Franz Guertner (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dormmüller (Minister of Transportation), Hans Kerrl (Minister for Church Affairs), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister in Charge of Judicial Reform), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office), Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with the Government but not regarded as Nazi Party leaders

are: Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), General Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Minister of State and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, an Inner Council for Defense was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Rudolf Hess, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and General Wilhelm Keitel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coordinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jünger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .		Fritz Lucke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the S.S.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>) Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>) Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . . (Hamburg)		Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Dr. Giselher Wirsing (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss (<i>Eds.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reich (weekly)	Sponsored by Propaganda Ministry; large circulation.	Deutscher Verlag (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Mündler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Stürmer (weekly). . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Pub.</i>) Ernst Hiemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte (monthly)	Study of war origins.	August Bach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Revue (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Dr. Werner Markert (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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AUSTRIAN PRESS

PUBLISHED IN VIENNA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung . . .	Serious; large circulation.	Steyrermuehlges (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt . . .	Liberal Catholic.	August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>) Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal. . .	Conservative; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislau Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . .	Old established; large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; sensational.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neuste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags, A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic.	"Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzencz Ludwig Osty (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Same control and policy as Der Wiener Tag.	"Der Morgen" Verlags G. m. b. H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt . (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche. . .	Economic and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten . (thrice monthly)	Economic; liberal.	Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes fuer Konjunkturforschung . . . (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	Oesterr. Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statistische Nachrichten . . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA

Grazer Tagespost (Graz) . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz) . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbasch Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaerntner Tagblatt . . . (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical.	Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz) . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Hochw. Franz Baldinger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz) . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck) .	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Chronik . . . (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Volksblatt . . . (Salzburg)	Anti-semitic.	Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Tagblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Hans Naegele (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND *

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935; reorganized in September
1939; widened to include Labor and Liberal opposition in
May 1940; reorganized October 3 and December 22, 1940

Prime Minister

WINSTON CHURCHILL (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SIMON (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	520
Liberal	56
Liberal National	13
Labour	12
National Labour	7
National	5
Independent	11
Politics not stated, including Archbishops and Bishops	140
Minors (not seated)	24
Total	788

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming National majority.

* See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 82.

GREAT BRITAIN

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Commons)

Last general election November 1935, for five-year term, prolonged in November 1940, for one year

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties and Leaders</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Winston Churchill)	374
Labour (C. R. Attlee)	164
Liberal National (Viscount Simon)	32
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	18
Independent	11
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	7
National	5
	<hr/> 611
Opposition	
Independent Labour (James Maxton)	3
Communist	1
	<hr/> 4
Total	615

Note: In the general election of November 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,941; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May 1940, and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. The War Cabinet now comprises the following:

Winston Churchill (Prime Minister and Minister of Defence), Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), C. R. Attlee (Lord Privy Seal), Anthony Eden (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Arthur Greenwood (Minister without portfolio), Lord Beaverbrook (Minister of Aircraft Production), Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service).

The following heads of Government departments are not members of the Cabinet, although in peacetime they would be in the Cabinet.

A. V. Alexander (Admiralty), R. S. Hudson (Agriculture and Fisheries), Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air), Leopold Amery (Burma), Lord Lloyd (Colonies), Viscount Cranbourne (Dominion Affairs), Lord Hankey (Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh Dalton (Economic Warfare), H. Ramsbotham (Education), Lord Woolton (Food), Malcolm MacDonald (Health), Herbert Morrison (Home Affairs and Home Security), Leopold Amery (India), Alfred Duff Cooper (Information). Law Officers: Sir Donald Somervell (Attorney-General), Sir William Jowitt (Solicitor-General); Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Sir Walter Womersley (Pensions), W. S. Morrison (Post Office), Ernest Brown (Scotland), R. H. Cross (Shipping), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (Supply), Capt. Oliver Lyttelton (Trade), Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Transport), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (War), Sir John Reith (Works and Building).

This War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Coöperation with the Governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man-power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

Leaders: Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defence); Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Oliver Stanley, Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), W. S. Morrison (Postmaster General), Earl Winterton, Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Secretary for War), Sir Douglas Hacking Bt. (Chairman of Party Organization), R. S. Hudson (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Lt. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (Minister of Transport), R. H. Cross (Minister of Shipping), A. Duff Cooper (Minister of Information), the Marquess of Londonderry, Lord Lloyd (Secretary for Colonies) and Lord Beaverbrook (Minister for Aircraft Production).

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Runciman, Ernest Brown (Secretary for Scotland), Leslie Hore-Belisha (formerly Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (formerly Minister of Supply), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (Minister of Supply), G. H. Shakespeare (Dominions Under-Secretary), Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lord Teviot.

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (Minister of Health), Earl de la Warr, Kenneth Lindsay and H. G. Nicolson.

NATIONALS (not actually a party): Individual members support the Govern-

ment. They include Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), Lord Chatfield (Admiral of the Fleet) and Sir John Reith (Minister of Works and Buildings).

LABOUR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

The Party supports the war aims of the National Government, of which it is a member, as it hopes for a world in which henceforth law shall rule instead of force. It does not desire increased power for Britain in the world or to destroy the German people. It has laid down six principles for a final peace settlement which may be summarized as follows: (1) Restitution to victims of aggression, but no revenge; peace by agreement of all nations, not by dictation of a few. (2) Recognition of the right of all nations to live and to develop their own civilization. (3) Complete abandonment of aggression; outlawry of war; acceptance of the rule of law. (4) Protection of minority rights by international authority. (5) Europe must federate or perish. (6) No imperialism; equal access for all nations to markets and raw materials.

Leaders: C. R. Attlee (Lord Privy Seal), E. Bevin (Minister of Labor and National Welfare), Arthur Greenwood (Minister without Portfolio), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party), J. R. Clynes, Herbert Morrison (Secretary for Home Affairs and Home Security), Hugh Dalton (Minister for Economic Warfare), H. B. Lees-Smith, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Tom Johnston, Emmanuel Shinwell, Lord Addison, Sir William Jowitt (Solicitor General), Sir Charles Edwards, David Grenfell, P. Noel-Baker, Barbara Gould, George Lathan, Harold Laski and George Dallas.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. The Liberal Party joined the National Government in May, 1940.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which, Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and neutrals will share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Minister for Air), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Major G. Lloyd George (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade), Marquess of Crewe, Sir Richard Acland, Harcourt Johnstone (Secretary for Overseas Trade), Graham White and Ramsay Muir.

Parties Opposing the Government

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating more direct advance toward Socialism; opposed to war and political truce.

Leaders: James Maxton, J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and A. Fenner Brockway.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In the 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) to the House of Commons.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
2,557,963 *		A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>)
2,000,000		Francis Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail	Independent.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>)
1,520,560		S. Prew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 884,602	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News	Independent.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>)
825,000		Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>)
Evening Standard	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
384,419		Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Frank Owen (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	J. Maurice Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal.	A. Chisholm (<i>Ed.</i>)
1,312,048		Daily News Ltd. L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal.	Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
534,650		Daily News Ltd. L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	R. J. Cruikshank (<i>Ed.</i>)
200,000		Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
		Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post	Conservative.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Birmingham)		
Yorkshire Observer	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bradford)		
Western Mail	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cardiff)		

* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1940.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury . (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers, Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>) W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian . . (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	T. C. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Telegraph and Independent (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers. F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Cobham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal . (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Associated Company of Allied Newspapers. W. Veitch (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	Associated Company and Allied Newspapers. J. Conn (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>)
Daily Record and Mail . . (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. W. D. Robieson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	

IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly) . . .	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Geoffrey Crowther (<i>Ed.</i>) Kenneth Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East .	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Sir Emsley Carr (<i>Ed. and Controlling shareholder</i>). Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) Oldham Press (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Ainsworth (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
News of the World (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	
People (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Spectator (weekly) . . .	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Drawbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	Hon. Esmond Harmsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Charles Eade (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Kemsley Group (<i>Props.</i>) R. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>) Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) D. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>) F. Cudliff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Graphic (weekly)	Independent.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) (weekly)	Conservative.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>) Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>) W. Horsfall Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Pictorial (weekly)	Independent.	
Sunday Times (weekly)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	
Times Weekly Edition	Independent; Conservative.	
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	
Contemporary Review (monthly)	Liberal.	
National Review (monthly)	Imperialist; Conservative.	
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	
Labour (monthly)	Labor.	National Council of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>) E. Hulton (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>) W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
World Review (monthly)	Independent.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>) Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>) H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	
Politics in Review (quarterly)	Conservative.	
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd.	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>) Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>) E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>) Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast

Area: 5,450 sq. miles

Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 members of the House of Commons (elected for each Parliament) and Irish representative peers (at present 16, elected for life). A separate Parliament and executive government for Northern Ireland was provided by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, to consist of a governor (exercising the executive powers of the King), a Senate and a House of Commons. Certain legislative and fiscal functions are reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Prime Minister

J. M. ANDREWS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Number of members 26

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

Parties Representation

Unionists	39
Nationalists	8
Independent Unionists	2
Labour	1
Independent Labour	1
Independent	1

Total 52

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>
Belfast News-Letter . . .	Unionist.
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.

<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (Prop.), W. H. McKee (Ed.)
W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (Prop.)
Derry Standard, Ltd. (Prop.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.	Executors of late W. J. Greer (<i>Props.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 9,200,000 (1940 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reestablished on October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The King returned to Greece and resumed his rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan and Authoritarian
Established August 4, 1936

Premier

JOHN METAXAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office. On August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. Since that date all laws have been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties have been abolished. Premier Metaxas has stated that parliamentary government has been suspended and that Greece will be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified to meet Greek requirements.

Premier Metaxas is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cults and National Education, War, Marine and Air. He is assisted by John Dourentis (Minister of Interior), Agis Tambacopoulos (Minister of Justice), George Kyriacos (Minister of Agriculture), Elias Crimbas (Minister of Health and Public

Welfare), Angelos Economou (Minister of Public Works), John Arvanitis (Minister of National Economy), General George Nicolaides (Minister of Railways), Andreas Apostolides (Minister of Finance), Constantine Cotzias (Minister-Governor of Athens) and Nicholas Mavroudis (Permanent Under Minister of Foreign Affairs).

PRESS

As all political parties have been abolished and strict press supervision and censorship instituted, all publications support the government.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. B. Botsis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	C. N. Economides (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(in French)	
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos (evening)	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Leon Bortolis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos	John Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Makedonia	J. & G. Dellides (<i>Props.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Phôs	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	M. Ailianos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economica Nea (monthly)	Theo. Rozos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiaris (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Editor's Union	C. Moraïtinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala

Area: 45,452 square miles

Population: 3,284,269 (1940 census estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal Progressive)

Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: LUIS F. MENDIZÁBAL (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 79

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates more frequent changes in official personnel; absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Luis Mendizábal, Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís, Mariano Trabanino, General Roderico Anzueto, Carlos E. Soto and General Mariano Serrano Muñoz.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection. Not active today.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church. Not active today.

PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette; founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Samayoa Aguilar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,700,000 (1938 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from May 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed September 15, 1938

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)	LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)
<i>Entire new Senate elected on September 28, 1936, for six-year term.</i>	<i>Entire new Chamber elected on September 6, 1936, for four-year term.</i>
<i>President:</i> LOUIS S. ZÉPHIRIN	<i>President:</i> EDGAR PIOUS
Number of members 21	Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance. The present government is a highly personal one, with all executive and legislative office holders pronounced "Vincent men."

The members of the Cabinet are: Amilcar Duval (Minister of the Interior), Luc Fouché (Minister of Agriculture, Labor and Public Instruction), Mont-Rosier Déjean (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Léon Alfred (Minister of Justice and Cults) and Léon Laleau (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official government paper.	Félix Viard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly)	Official; bi-weekly.	Félix Bayard (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Vincent.	Fred. Duvigneaud (<i>Mgr.</i>)
L'Action Radicale (weekly)	Pro-Vincent.	J. Emmanuel Théard (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Phalange (weekly)	Catholic organ.	Gerard de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Les Annales Capoises (Cap Hatien) (bi-weekly)	Pro-Vincent.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Lanterne (Cap Hatien) (weekly)	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Auguste de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Vincent.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Area: 44,275 square miles

Population: 1,109,833 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933
for four-year term; in 1936 extended for a further six
years and in 1939 until January 1949

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*By the terms of the Constitution of 1936 present deputies will serve until
December 4, 1942*

President: DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) 59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936 and took effect on April 15, 1936. It extended the present term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The present incumbents were confirmed in office for that extended period. The new Constitution establishes a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January 1949.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (Secretary of the Treasury), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War), Gen. Calixto Carvás and Fernando Zepeda Durón.

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen.

HONDURAS

Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Cor-eto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza and Salomon Bueso.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Época	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista Tegucigalpa	Independent.	Alejandro Castro (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista	Independent.	Graciela Bogran (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Alma Latina)		
El Diario Commercial . . .	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras
(San Pedro Sula)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		
Actualidades	Independent.	Lucas Paredes (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hon- dureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cro- nistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 45,407 square miles (1939)

Population: 10,695,322 (1939 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed May 13, 1938; reorganized November 15, 1938
and February 16, 1939

Premier

COUNT PAUL TELEKI (Party of Hungarian Life)

Appointed February 16, 1939

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted
after terms of five years)*

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉ-
CHÉNYI

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of May, 1939 (for five years)

Speaker: ANDREW TASNÁDY-NAGY
(National Union Party)

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 43; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 38; church dignitaries, 29; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 3; Vacancies, 5; total, 243.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Party of Hungarian Life . . .	177
Arrow Cross (National-Socialist)	27
Upper Hungarian Union . . .	26
Independent Agrarian . . .	14
Arrow Cross Front . . .	11
Ruthenian . . .	10
United Christian . . .	9
Social Democrats . . .	5
Literal Opposition . . .	5
Others . . .	11
Total . . .	295

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE: Successor of United Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the sur-

plus. In the Jewish question wants to reduce preponderance of Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. Follows a foreign policy based on coöperation with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Leaders: Count Paul Teleki (Premier), Baron Latislas Vay (President of Party), Count Stephen Csáky (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Joseph Vargha (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Valentin Homan (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), Ladislas Rodocsay (Minister of Justice), General Charles Bartha (Minister of National Defense) and Baron Daniel Danffy (Minister of Agriculture).

ARROW-CROSS PARTY: National-socialist party of the extreme right urging most radical legal and social measures against Jews and generally in the social policy; supporters of the "Hungarist" idea meaning the fight for the rights of the racial Hungarians. In *foreign policy* favours coöperation with Germany. Gained an important number of seats in last elections but later lost a great percentage of supporters because of internal dissensions which split party into several factions and caused secessions of members.

Leader: Kálmán Hubay.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous Government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration.

Leader: Zoltán Tildy.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Has a general program similar to Party of Hungarian Life, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population.

Leader: Count John Zichy.

UPPER HUNGARIAN UNION: Former members of Czechoslovak parliament. After transfer of their constituencies to Hungary, formed separate group in support of Government. Program under elaboration.

Leader. Andrew Jaross.

RUTHENIAN PARTY: Represents interests and ambitions of Karpatorussian population. Supports the Government.

Leader: Andrew Bródy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory *foreign policy*.

Leader: Charles Peyer.

ARROW-CROSS FRONT: Second largest independent national-socialist group forming a moderate opposition to Government except on agrarian questions.
Leaders: Matthew Matolcsy and Ladislás Baký.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.
Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.
Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	Tibor Törs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Az Est	Pro-Government.	Ákos Bakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Felvidéki Magyar Hirlap	Pro-Government. Represents views of Upper Hungary.	Béla Pogány (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Semi-official.	Géza Matolay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Pro-Government.	Paul Szvatko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Nemzet	Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Alexander Pethő (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarzág	National Socialist.	Kálmán Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislás Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	Eliah Mónus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Dr. Marius Rabinovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Otto Légrády (<i>Prop.</i>)
Új Magyarország	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szörtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle (monthly)	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Béla Kenéz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary. In French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary. In English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda Semi-official news agency. Francis Zimmer (*Ed.*)

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 120,264 (1940 estimate)

*Ruler **

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934
Reconstructed April 18, 1939

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: HARALDUR GUDMUNDSSON (People's)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

Election of June 20, 1937

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

Speaker: JÖRUNDUR BRYNJÓLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	7
Independence	6
People's	1
Communist	1
Farmers	1
—	—
Total	16

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Progressive	12
Independence	11
People's	5
Communist	2
Farmers	2
No Party	1
—	—
Total	33

* German troops occupied Denmark in April 1940 and all communication with Iceland was stopped; hence the King was unable to exercise his constitutional prerogative there. Because of this, the Althing by an act of April 10, 1940, authorized the Cabinet to exercise *ad interim* the royal prerogative and to direct the foreign affairs of the country entirely independent of Denmark. May 10, 1940, Iceland was occupied by British troops. On that occasion, the British Government declared that the Government of Iceland and its foreign representation would not be interfered with and the country would be evacuated as soon as peace was established.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Communications) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education.)

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and severing the political union with Denmark. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Ólafur Thors (M.P., Minister of Agriculture and Industries), Jacob Möller (Minister of Finance) and Magnús Jónsson (M.P.).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Haraldur Guðmundsson (Speaker of Parliament), Ásgeir Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Stefánsson (Minister of Social Affairs).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party.

Leader: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education).

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates program of 3rd International.

Leaders: Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Alhýðubladid	People's.	Stefán Pétursson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Thjóðviljinn	Communist.	Einar Olgeirsson and Sigurður A. Sigurhjártarson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vísir	Independence.	Kristján Guðlaugsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (tri-weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Guðmundsson and Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Framsókn (weekly)	Farmers.	Thorsteinn Briem (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vörður (weekly) . . .	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Frjálsverzlun (monthly) . . .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 338,170,632 (British India — 256,859,787; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 Census)

Sovereign

H. M. KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between
the Indian States and British India)

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

British India: Governor-General's Executive Council

The Governor-General's Council consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Defense Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Labor Department; Education, Health and Lands Department; Railways and Communications Department; Supply Department (held by the Law Member). The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but, as for the Governor-General himself, custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.

PARLIAMENT *

(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year term</i>	LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year term</i>
President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Governor-General)	President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM
Elected 34	Elected 105†
Nominated 26 (Officials — 13, others — 13)	Nominated 40 (Officials — 26, others — 14)
—	—
Total 60	Total 145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The National Liberal Federation has been growing weaker numerically in late years, but moderation in politics extends far over the political field outside its ranks. Leading Liberals are Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir C. Y. Chintamani.

Apart from the European group, organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India, there are only two main political parties organized on an All-India basis. The first is the Congress Party, predominantly Hindu with an ambitious economic and social program. The party does not accept the Government of India Act and demands a new constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. The second party is the Muslim League which represents the vast majority of political Moslems, rejects both a Constituent Assembly and the federal scheme in the Government of India Act 1935, and is in conflict with the Congress over the safeguarding of Moslem rights, on the full protection of which it insists.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Bhulabhai Desai (leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), and Subhas Chandra Bose (leader of the "Forward Bloc" inside the Party), and C. Rajagopalachariar.

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leaders:* M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* A. Aikman (leader in Central Assembly); J. H. Burder (European Association).

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India beginning April 1, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in the Provinces where parliamentary government under the Act persists are:

INDIA

ASSAM

Chief Minister: SIR MOHAMMED SAADULLAH

The Government is a non-Congress coalition under a Moslem Chief Minister.

BENGAL

Chief Minister: ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Proja (or Peasants') Party members, supported by Independent Hindus and Muslims.

PUNJAB

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN

The Government is a coalition of Unionists, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKHSH

The Government is a coalition of the Sind United Party and Hindu Independents.

In the other Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa and the United Provinces, the Congress Ministries resigned in October 1939 in obedience to a resolution of the Congress Working Committee. This resolution was passed on the ground that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress Party's invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims, particularly in their application to India was "unsatisfactory."

In these provinces, therefore, the administration is conducted under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governors, assisted by advisers chosen from the Civil Service. The Governors are:

Bihar: SIR THOMAS STEWART

Bombay: SIR ROGER LUMLEY

Central Provinces: SIR FRANCIS WYLIE

Madras: LORD ERSKINE

North-West Frontier Province: SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM

Orissa: SIR JOHN HUBBACK

United Provinces: SIR MAURICE HALLETT

INDIAN STATES

The Indian States vary enormously in size and population. The most populous is Hyderabad State, with over 14,000,000 inhabitants: Kashmir State is a little larger in area but has only 3,600,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme are small States in Western India with only a few hundred inhabitants each. Government is by the personal rule of the Princes usually exercised by Executive Councils responsible to them alone. A number of States have representative institutions with more or less limited powers: these cannot, of course, compel the Governments to resign but influence them by speeches, resolutions and votes. Cochin State, however, has a Minister chosen by the elected members of the Legislature from among themselves: he is responsible for his actions to the Legislature.

The Indian States as a body have a consultative institution of their own, the Chamber of Princes, which meets at New Delhi. Its functions are recommendatory and concern the Princes' rights.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of "Times, of India."	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; group led by the late J. M. Sen Gupta.	J. J. Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress.	"A.B.P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindusthan Standard (Calcutta)	Congress.	D. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Muslim owned; Christian edited; pro-Muslim in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. P. Atkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist.	Pt. Malaviya & others (<i>Prop.</i>) S. N. Bharati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Moderate Nationalist.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British.	F. W. Bustin (<i>Actg. Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Ray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional; representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Srinivasan (<i>Prop. & Ed.</i>)
The Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Weekly) (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Monthly) (Calcutta)	Extreme nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop. & Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Monthly) (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. & Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. & Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva
Temporary Working Center: Montreal, Canada
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of more than 40 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labor by international action. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is privileged to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 880 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Sixty-six Recommendations have been adopted.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

The activities of the International Labor Organization have been altered to meet war conditions. For the first eight months of the war the Office continued to function in Geneva rendering service to both belligerent and neutral countries. The Governing Body which met in February 1940 discussed the wartime duties of the Organization and affirmed its determination that the International Labor Office should continue. By July disruption of European communications and difficulties in holding further meetings in Switzerland necessitated the establishment of a working center elsewhere. On the invitation of the Canadian Government an important part of the staff has been temporarily transferred to Montreal. At the same time the network of Branch Offices and national Correspondents in different Member Countries has been strengthened so as to permit the maximum service possible in spite of a reduction in the central Office staff caused by diminished wartime income.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Elected June, 1938

Deputy Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed June, 1938

Assistant Director

A. P. TIXIER (French). Appointed August, 1937

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad
Area: 143,000 square miles
Population: 4,500,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING FEISAL II

Born May 2, 1935; ascended throne April 5, 1939

Regent

PRINCE ABDUL ILLAH

Cabinet

Appointed March 31, 1940

Premier

RASHID ALI AL-GAILANI

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was proclaimed an independent kingdom on August 23, 1921, when Feisal I was crowned king. Great Britain recognized the kingdom by the treaty of October 10, 1922 and assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq, the mandate was abolished and Iraq was admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. Elections to Parliament were held in 1937, but the new Parliament was dissolved on February 23, 1939, because of failure to coöperate with the Government of Nuri as-Said. Elections were held on June 5, 1939. The present Parliament has coöperated with the Government.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present Government to re-introduce a party system after making changes in the Constitution and Electoral Law. The death of King Ghazi in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe have delayed these reforms.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiqlal	Independent.
Al-Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al-Iraq	Independent.
Al-Yom	Independent.
Az-Zaman	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times	Independent; in English and Arabic.

IRELAND (EIRE)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,965,854 (1936 census)

President

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

Cabinet

Appointed June 30, 1938

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on June 30, 1938

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Seanad Eireann)

Election of August, 1938

Number of members 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Premier.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dail Eireann)

Last general election, June, 1938 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	77
United Ireland	45
Labor	9
Independent	5
Farmer	2

Total 138

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Education), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and

Minister for Finance), P. J. Rutledge (Minister for Local Government and Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies), Seán McEntee (Minister for Commerce and Industry), Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defense), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Lands), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Patrick Lynch (Attorney-General) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D., Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. and Gen. R. Mulcahy, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	J. Sweetman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Evening Echo (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Thomas O'Donnell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Leader (weekly)	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Standard (weekly)	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly).	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,714 square miles

Population: 44,304,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Emperor of Ethiopia

King of Albania

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized October 31, 1939

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "Supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number two since two are already deceased.) (2) *Functional Members*, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Popular Culture, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the four Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated for a three-year term by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be re-appointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. The members in category (2) are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government who is also President of the Grand Council.

ITALY

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but at present there are 535, exclusive of 8 royal princes of Savoy, members by hereditary right. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although some Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

CHAMBER OF FASCI AND CORPORATIONS

President: Count Dino Grandi

On March 23, 1939, King Victor Emmanuel formally inaugurated the new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, which replaces the old Chamber of Deputies provided in the Italian Constitution of 1848.

The members of the new Chamber, who are no longer called deputies but "national councillors," are not elected; instead, they hold their seats *ex officio* because of their membership in one of the three following bodies: the Fascist Grand Council, the National Council of the Fascist Party, and the National Council of Corporations. The number of national councillors is around 700; all must be approved by the Head of the Government. The nation is thus, in theory, represented by its professional, occupational and economic interests rather than by its geographical sub-divisions.

The laws governing the new Chamber provide that proposed laws of a constitutional character, decree-laws promulgated by the Council of Ministers under authority of the Law of January 31, 1926 (No. 100), legislative measures of a general character, measures relating to the competence of the judiciary, and budget estimates and returns of the State and autonomous State organizations (which shall be presented by the Head of the Government), shall be voted upon by both the new Chamber and the Senate. Other measures of sufficient importance may likewise be discussed and appropriate legislative measures approved, provided previous authorization of the Head of the Government is obtained. In contrast with the old Chamber, secret voting will not be allowed. Voting in future will be by a show of hands, or by acclamation.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The statute declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has created a strongly centralized local government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; independent labor unions have been

abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalist and expansionist. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary General: Adelchi Serena.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Pavolini (Minister for Popular Culture), Renato Ricci (Minister of Corporations), Count Dino Grandi (Minister of Grace and Justice), Paolo Thaon di Revel (Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bottai (Minister of Education), Giuseppe Gorla (Minister of Public Works), Giuseppe Tassinari (Minister of Agriculture), Giovanni Host Venturi (Minister of Communications), Lt.-Gen. Achille Starace (Commander-in-chief of the Fascist Militia), Gen. Attilio Teruzzi (Minister of Italian Africa), Raffaello Riccardi (Minister of Foreign Trade) and General Ugo Cavallero (Chief of Staff).

In November 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, Christian Democratic (Popolari), and socialist leaders are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Guido Baroni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorgoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegrafo (Leghorn)	Giovanni Ansaldo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>) Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (Trieste)	Rino Alessi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	E. Bertuetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)	Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretta (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Meridiano di Roma (weekly)	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Omnibus (weekly)	Political and literary.	Leo Longanesi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Relazione Internationale (weekly)	International affairs.	Vittorio Varale (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Difesa della Razza (semi-monthly)	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova-Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political.	Tomaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including possessions)

Population: Japan proper, 69,254,148 (1939 estimate); Korea and other possessions 18,443,407 (1935 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed July 22, 1940

Premier

PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE

PARLIAMENT (Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER
(House of Peers)
(Kizoku-in)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)
(Shugi-in)

*Members for life — 193; elected from and by
special groups for seven years — 229*

Election of April 30, 1937 (for four years)

President: COUNT YORINAGA MAT-
SUDAIRA

Speaker: SHOJU KOYAMA

Number of members 422 Number of members 666

THE NEW STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Although none of the already existent organs of constitutional government have been abolished, a revolutionary change in the operation and direction of governmental activities in Japan is now contemplated under an extra constitutional system known as the "new structure" which emerged during the last half of 1940 under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The plan of the new structure was formulated by a committee appointed by Premier Prince Konoye and it envisages the establishment, through government impetus, of a totalitarian corporative state which will function alongside the framework of the old constitutional system. Briefly, the new structure is to function through a nominated Executive Council which will "convey the will and ideas of those who govern to those who are governed" and a Central Coöperative Council, with branches in every prefecture, city and village, which will "convey the will and ideas of those governed to those who govern."

The prime minister will select the presidents and members of the two Councils, although one half the members of the Coöperative Council are to be chosen from names submitted by the Prefectural Coöperative Councils.

It is still too early to discern clearly the ultimate form and applications of the new system. It is notable, nevertheless, in estimating the strength and

vitality of the movement, to observe that one by one all the political parties, some of which had been in existence for half a century, have been voluntarily dissolved to clear the ground for the new structure. Impressive also is the response of the leading industries in approving a "plan for a New Economic System for the People" and a "Plan of an All-Japan Industrial Federation." Public service first, abandonment of "liberalistic profit seeking," and "spontaneous and autonomous formulation of economic policy" are the professed principles of the "New Economic Order." Likewise, in the rush of the people to add their support, religious bodies, patriotic societies and numerous other manifestations of the cultural life of the nation are being unified in order that they may be controlled more easily by the State.

The members of the present cabinet are: Prince Fumimaro Konoye (Premier), Yosuke Matsuoka (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma (Minister of Home Affairs), Isao Kawada (Minister of Finance), Lieutenant-General Hideki Tojo (Minister of War), Admiral Koshiro Oikawa (Minister of the Navy), Kiyoshi Akita (Minister of Overseas Affairs), Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa (Minister of Justice), Dr. Kunihiko Hashida (Minister of Education), Tadaatsu Ishiguro (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Ichizo Kobayashi (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Shozo Murata (Minister of Communications), Dr. Gotaro Ogawa (Minister of Railways), Tsuneo Kanemitsu (Minister of Public Welfare) and Naoki Hoshino (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Asahi Shimbun	Liberal; large circulation; undersame ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Seichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō . .	Leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Fairly large circulation.	Bukichi Miki (<i>Pres.</i>) Kimata Goto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Advertiser .	Leading English-language paper; Japanese owned and edited; organ of and subsidized by Foreign Office.	Toshi Go (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Tamotsu Iwado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; considerable circulation in military groups.	Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Dir.</i>) Yuji Satsuma (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Liberal progressive.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Motosaburo Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Pres.</i>) Yusai Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . (Hsinching, Manchuria)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Toshio Ono (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hokkai Times (Sapporo, Hokkaido)	Leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Kiyobumi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Tanzo Shibuya (<i>Ed.</i>) Kiyoshi Nagauchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	Former British daily taken over by Japanese group in 1940.	
Kobe Shimbun (Kobe)	Large circulation in Kobe.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) Uichi Miyamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)

JAPAN

III

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nagoya Shimbun (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippei Mori (<i>Pres.</i>) Kissen Kobayashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circula- tion.	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Shobi Shimoda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Popular, large circulation; ex- cellent news-service; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Pres.</i>) Kiyokaze Hirakawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boeki Shimpō . . . (Yokohama)	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Tokeo Noda (<i>Pres.</i>) Wakuzo Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Keijo, Chosen)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Tatsuo Mitearai (<i>Pres.</i>) Takeshi Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; de- signed to inform foreign opinion and influence it fa- vorably to Japan; subsi- dized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Affiliated with Associated Press and Reuters.	Inosuke Furuno (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of all the Members of the League as a whole. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Estonia	Norway
Afghanistan	Finland	Panama
Albania	France	Persia (Iran)
Argentina	Great Britain	Peru †
Australia	Greece	Poland
Belgium	Haiti	Portugal
Bolivia	Hungary †	Rumania †
Bulgaria	India	Siam (Thailand)
Canada	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
China	Ireland (Eire)	Spain †
Colombia	Latvia	Sweden
Cuba	Liberia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Turkey
Denmark	Luxemburg	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	Yugoslavia
Ecuador	Netherlands	
Egypt	New Zealand	

† Gave notice, during 1939, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

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STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Italy *	San Marino
Chile *	Japan *	Sa'udi Arabia
Costa Rica *	Liechtenstein	United States
Germany *	Monaco	U. S. S. R. †
Guatemala *	Nicaragua *	Venezuela *
Honduras *	Paraguay *	
Iceland	Salvador *	

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

† Expelled from the League on December 14, 1939.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland has been added, and the Little Entente; and one is occupied by a member of the Near East group.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1940-1941

States Members

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from non-Member States and from private bodies or individuals.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1941 amounts to 10,659,711 Swiss francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Acting Secretary-General

SEAN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, September, 1940

Under Secretary-General

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed June, 1939

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

DEPARTMENT I

(General Affairs—Reduction of Armaments, Mandates, Minorities, Intellectual Coöperation, Liaison)

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). (Under Secretary-General)
Director for General Affairs

Mandates

Vacant

Minorities and Intellectual Coöperation

R. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). Appointed January, 1938

DEPARTMENT II

(Economic, Financial and Transit Department)

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931
Director of the Department

Economic Relations

R. CHARRON (French). Appointed April, 1939

Communications and Transit Organizations

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav). Appointed April, 1939

DEPARTMENT III

(Health and Social Questions, Suppression of the Opium Traffic)
R. SKYLSTAD (Norwegian). (Director of Minorities and Intellectual
Coöperation)

In charge of the Department

Legal Section

Vacant

Information Section

Vacant

Treasury

S. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

Direction of Personnel and Internal Administration

V. STENCEK (Czechoslovak). Appointed January, 1937

Central Section

Vacant

Secretariat of Permanent Control Opium Board

A. FELKIN (British). Appointed May, 1939

Attached to Principal Officers

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934. *Director*
E. H. R. VIGIER (French). Appointed February, 1938. *Chief of Section*

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

PALESTINE: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

High Commissioner: Gabriel Preaux

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

Premier: Nassaouhi Alboukhari

Syria concluded with France a treaty on September 9, 1936, which will terminate the mandate and secure admission of Syria to the League of Nations after three years. It has not been ratified.

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

France has concluded with Lebanon a treaty similar to that with Syria.

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael

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IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles
 Population: 2,340,000 (1935 estimate)
 Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles
 Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
 Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
 Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)
 Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
 Population: 54,778 (1936 census)
 Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
 Population: 2,922 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
 Population: 505,000 (1936 census)
 Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
 Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague
 Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

A general election of members of the Court was due to take place in 1939, but the Assembly of the League decided in the present circumstances to continue the same judges in office for the time being, as is possible under the Statute.

Judges

M. GUERRERO, President (Salvadorian)	M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian)
SIR CECIL HURST (British)	COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish) *
M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)	M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)
M. FROMAGEOT (French)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. URRUTIA (Colombian)
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON (American)
M. R. W. ERICH (Finnish)	

Registrar

J. LOPEZ OLIVAN (Spanish)

* Deceased.

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936
for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10 Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the Constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold Constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The African Nationalist . .	Non-partisan.	R. C. Fredericks (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG*

Capital: Luxemburg
Temporary Seat of Government: Montreal, Canada
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE
Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative, Radical-Liberal and Socialist)
Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PETER DUPONG (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	6
Other Parties	6

Total 55

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates together with all the other parties and the whole population of Luxemburg, maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Peter Dupong (Premier), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces invaded Luxemburg in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that state.

The Grand Duchess and the members of the Cabinet left the country. They first went to France and after the collapse of France settled in the British Empire, transferring the seat of the government to Montreal.

LUXEMBURG

SOCIALIST PARTY: In coalition with the Catholic party since November 1937 on the basis of a plan for collaboration, brought out by both the parties advocating social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen; control of the essential natural resources by the Government, and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum (Minister of Justice and of Health), Pierre Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Insurance) and Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice and National Health).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leaders: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxemburg), and Marcel Cahen (Deputy).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: Adheres to the existing constitution.

Leaders: Peter Prüm, former Premier, Otto Decker, and Léon Müller (Deputies).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Esch-sur-Alzette)		
Luxemburg	Independent; in French.	Louis Knaff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt . .	Independent Nationalist.	Léon Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Grevenmacher)		
Proletarier	Socialist and Syndicalist.	Nic Biever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialer Fortschritt	Catholic and Syndicalist.	J. B. Roch (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City
Area: 763,944 square miles
Population: 18,526,258 (1936 estimate)

President

GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

Elected July 7, 1940; assumed office December 1, 1940
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 1, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Senadores)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER
(Cámara de Diputados)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 171

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939. On December 2, 1940, Antonio Villalobos was elected President of the Party.

Presidential elections were held in July 1940. General Manuel Avila Camacho, who was elected, was generally referred to as the "official" candidate for he was backed by the National Revolutionary Party, the only national party in Mexico. He was also supported by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He was opposed by General Juan Andreu Almazan who ran as an independent.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Miguel Aleman (Minister of the Interior), Eduardo Suarez (Minister of Finance), Ignacio Garcia Tellez (Minister of Labor), Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton (Minister of Education), Dr. Gustavo Baz (Minister of Public Welfare), General Heriberto Jara (Minister of the Navy),

Dr. Ezequiel Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Pablo Macias (Minister of National Defense), Marte R. Gomez (Minister of Agriculture), Francisco Xavier Gaxiola (Minister of National Economy), Dr. Javier Rojo Gomez (Chief of the Federal District), Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero (Minister of Public Health), Fernando Foglio (Head of Agrarian Department), Isidro Candia (Head of Department of Indian Affairs), Dr. Jose Aguilar y Maya (Attorney General), General Jesus de la Garza (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Jesus Gonzalez Gallo (Secretary to the President) and Lt. Col. Maximino Ochoa (Chief of the President's Staff).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Nacional.	Official organ of the government.	Raul Noriega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Popular	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Alejandro Carrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Fernando Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal Gráfico . . .	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (Torreon)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hombre Libre (Thrice weekly)	Independent, ultra-conservative; critical of present Administration.	Diego Arenas Guzmán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	R. H. Llargo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>El Universal</i> . González de la Parra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS*

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area in 1939: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)

Population in 1939: 8,780,004

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social Democratic and Liberal Democrats; two non-partisan Ministers)

Appointed August 9, 1939

Premier

PROF. DR. P. S. GERBRANDY (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

Election of May 1937 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of May 1937 (for four years)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAİK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist Movement	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist Movement	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4
Total	100

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded the Netherlands in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that State. On May 13, 1940, the Queen of the Netherlands and all members of the Cabinet left the country, transferring the seat of the Netherlands Government to London. This Netherlands Government in London rules all the territories of the Kingdom outside Europe by Royal Decree.

On May 29, 1940, Dr. Seyss-Inquart assumed office at the Hague as Reich Commissar for the Netherlands with supreme authority over the civilian population.

According to a Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, the German controlled territory of this Kingdom in Europe is considered enemy territory until the occupation ends.

NETHERLANDS

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Included nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favored a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; based its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aimed at the restoration of corporations, for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with the League, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (Minister of Colonies and Acting Minister of Finance), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, combating of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Waterways), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. W. Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combated the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stood for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urged maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favored strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colijn (Minister of State, President of Party), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. F. Gerbrandy (Premier and Minister of Justice) favors this Party.

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favored a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, Minister of Finance and Minister of General Affairs), H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (formerly Minister of Education), Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber),

Dr. A. A. van Rhyn (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and H. van Boeijen (Minister of Home Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: Stood for full individual and religious liberty, represented varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated unrestricted free trade, and favored democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; sought reduction of taxation, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Dr. Dirk Fock (Minister of State), Jonkheer Oca van Lidth de Jeude (formerly Minister of Waterways, Member of Lower Chamber), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. G. A. Boon (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represented a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; included many intellectuals. Advocated equal representation of employer and employee in management, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education Arts and Sciences).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favored abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state and imitated German Nazi party under whose guidance the movement worked. In *foreign policy* opposed League of Nations and favored close coöperation with Germany.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert ("Head" of the Movement), Dr. A. J. van Vessel (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber), Roestam Effendi and D. Wijnkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

NON-PARTY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET: E. N. van Kleffens (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Col. A. Q. H. Dijkhoorn (Minister of Defense).

NON-PARTY MINISTERS OF STATE: Jonkheer Dr. Herman A. van Karnebeek and Jonkheer Dr. Frans Beelaerts van Blokland (Vice President of Council of State).

PRESS

(The press is now under German control)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. M. Planten (<i>Dir.</i>) D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam) . . .	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlucht (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. H. Colijn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. J. W. Boerigter and L. J. Stolhempter (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Het Volk (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) Dr. F. A. de Graaff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. J. H. J. M. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	Dr. H. de Bloeme (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. P. C. Swart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National-Socialist.	H. Reydon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economische Voorlichting (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	
Vrijzinnig-Democraat . . . (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrij Netherland (London, England) (weekly)	Publication of Netherlands Government-in-Exile. Only Non-Nazi controlled Dutch paper.	Netherlands Publishing Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gids (monthly) (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. H. T. Colenbrander (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) . . . (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruïne (<i>Dir.</i>)

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Capital: Batavia

Area: 735,267 square miles

Population: 70,000,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor-General

JONKHEER DR. A. W. I. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH

STACHOUWER

Appointed June 1, 1936

The administration and executive authority of the East Indies rests in the hands of a Governor General. He is assisted by a Council of an advisory character (a vice-president and four to six members), the "Raad van Indie."

The Governor General, the Vice-President, and the members of the Raad van Indie are appointed by the Crown.

The Departments of the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, Economic Affairs, Public Works, and Finance are each headed by a Director.

In 1918 a "Volksraad" (People's Council) was installed to discuss the budget and to advise the Government on matters of general importance as a first step towards the development of self-government. Some of the members are appointed by the Government, some are elected by the local Councils, and the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The Council is composed of 30 natives, 25 Dutch and 5 non-indigenous Orientals (Chinese and Malay).

By the Netherlands East Indies Constitution of 1925, this part of the Empire is granted a measure of self-government in interior affairs under supervision of the Home Government, the legislative powers being shared between the "Volksraad" and the Governor General.

About 1925 a reform of the administration took place in Java and Madura. These islands have been divided into three autonomous provinces under Governors and sub-divided into residencies governed by Residents, who are assisted by Assistant-Residents and a number of subordinate European officials. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants under the Regents. To the native states (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta being the most important among them) governors are appointed, who, with their staff, take care of the relations between the government and the self-governing princes. The outer-Islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Amboina, Timor and a part of New-Guinea are the most important) are divided into three areas under governors, and sub-divided into seventeen residencies, governed by Residents.

PARTIES AND LEADERS

CHRISTELÿKE STAATKUNDIGE PARTY: *Leader*, Dr. C. C. van Helsdingen.

CHUNG HWA HUI: *Leader*, H. H. Kan.

INDISCHE KATHOLIEKE PARTY: *Leader*, P. A. Kerstens.

INDO-EUROPEESCH VERBOND: *Leader*, Jr. E. D. Wermuth.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE ASSOCIATIE PARTY (Politiek-Economische Bond):
Leader, B. Roep.

NETHERLANDS

- PAGOEJOEBAN PASOENDAN: *Leader*, R. Oto Iskander di Nata.
 PARTY INDONESIA RAJA: *Leader*, K. R. H. M. Woerjaningrat.
 PERHIMPONAN PEGAWAI BESTUUR BOEMIPOETRA: *Leader*, M. Soetardjo.
 PERKOEMPOELAN POLITIEK KATHOLIEK DI INDONESIA: *Leader*, T. J. Kasimo.
 VADERLANDSCHE CLUB: *Leader*, H. J. van Holst Pellekaan.
 VEREENIGING AMBTENAREN by het BINNENLANDSCH BESTUUR: *Leader*, Dr. A. C. Tobi.
 PARTAI PERSATVEAN INDONESIA: *Leader*, Muhammed Yamin.
 PARTAI ISLAM INDONESIA: *Leader*, R. Wiwoho Poerbohadidjojo.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>		<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Javasche Courant	Official; twice weekly.	
(Batavia)		
Java-Bade		N. Metzlar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)		Dr. C. A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Batavia Nieuwsblad		G. Molenaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)		J. A. Ritman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preangerbode		
(Bandoeng)		
Deli-Courant	All daily.	Count Willem van Heerdt
(Medan)		Eversberg (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sumatra-Post		
(Medan)		
Sumatra-Bode		
(Padang)		
De Locomotief		Dr. C. W. Wormser and
(Semarang)		A. W. Ramshorst (<i>Directors</i>)
		W. A. van Goudoever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soerabajas Handelsblad		
(Surabaja)		

II. NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

A. SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo

Area: 54,291 square miles

Population: 173,659 (1938 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

PROF. DR. J. C. KIELSTRA

Appointed August 16, 1933

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a Governor, assisted by an advisory council consisting of a Vice-President, and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The States of Surinam (15 members) form the representative body of the overseas possession: 10 of the members are elected and 5 are appointed by the Governor for a period of four years.

The country is divided into six districts, each under a commissioner.

NETHERLANDS

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PRESS

Gouvernements-Administratieblad	Official; twice weekly.
De West	Three times weekly.
Suriname	Twice weekly.

B. CURACAO

Capital: Willemstad

Area: 403 square miles

Population: 101,021 (1938 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

G. J. J. WOUTERS

Appointed April 7, 1936

The Governor is assisted by a council, composed of a Vice-President and three members, all nominated by the Crown. The States of the territory of Curacao consist of 15 members: 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. The different islands (Curacao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustace, Saba) are — except Curacao — under officials called Gezaghebbers, nominated by the Governor.

PRESS

Amigoe di Curacao	Catholic.
(Willemstad)	Spanish.
Prensa	Spanish and English.
Beurs en Nieuwsberichten	Dutch.
Curacaosche Volkskrant	Dutch.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872; Labrador: 4,716

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term
which has been extended

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), J. H. Penson (Finance), J. H. Gorvin (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, J. A. Winter (Home Affairs and Education), L. E. Emerson (Justice), Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor.	K. M. Browne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labor Herald	Labor.	W. J. Keough (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,652,384, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

VISCOUNT GALWAY

Assumed office April 12, 1935. (Sir Cyril Newall appointed as successor in October, 1940, to assume office in February, 1941.)

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Reorganized April 30, 1940

Prime Minister

PETER FRASER (Labor)

Appointed April 30, 1940

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years

Speaker: MARK FAGAN

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of October 15, 1938 (for three years)

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	51
National	25
Independent	2
Democratic Labor	2

Present number of members . . 37

Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the reserve bank and the mortgage corporation (the latter under the title of the State

Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a minimum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936.

The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939, but its full operation has been delayed due to the reluctance of the medical profession to enter into contracts for payment of health and maternity benefits. The Act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the past three years.

The Labor Party has unqualifiedly supported the United Kingdom in the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand entered the hostilities on September 3, 1939. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, and extension of state marketing powers to include all commodities. A War Cabinet of five including three Cabinet Ministers and two Opposition (National Party) members has been formed to deal only with war policy and administration.

Leaders: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance, Customs and of Marketing), Mark Fagan (Speaker of the Legislative Council), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General, Minister of Justice and Education), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Security), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works, Transport and National Service), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Supply, Railways, Industries), J. G. Barclay (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Health), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines, Labor, and Postmaster General), M. F. Jones (Minister of Defense), Rev. Arthur H. Nordmeyer (Minister of Marine), David Wilson (Minister of Immigration) and James Roberts (President of Labor Party).

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties joined in 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget, deal with unemployment, etc., reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a more modest conservative form of the Labor Party program, the party standing for "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government. The National Party would not have brought the Social Security Act into force but would have replaced it with a less extensive scheme, abolished compulsory unionism, completed public works already

under way, and given tenants of state houses the right of purchase. Much of the Labor Party's legislation would have remained in force.

Leaders: S. G. Holland (Leader of Party), Adam Hamilton (Member of War Cabinet, former Party Leader), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Member of War Cabinet, formerly Prime Minister), Sir Alfred Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense) and Frederick W. Doidge.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: The Democratic Labor Party was formed in April 1940, after a split in the ranks of the Labor Party caused by the defection of leftish elements led by J. A. Lee, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and W. E. Barnard, Speaker of the House. The principal aims of the Party include complete control by the Government of currency and credit, establishment of a debt-free currency to the extent of unutilized productive capacity, State control of prices, revision of the national debt, diversification of primary industry and expansion of manufactures, and extension of existing social services and social security benefits. The party platform also expresses full support of New Zealand's participation in the war, and advocates friendly diplomatic measures to strengthen the Dominion's position as a nation in the Pacific Ocean area.

Leaders: John A. Lee and W. E. Barnard.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent National; established in 1865.	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mgr. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Prop.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun	National.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	National.	Hugo Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
John A. Lee's Weekly	Democratic Labor.	J. A. Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua

Area: 51,660 square miles

Population: 1,380,000 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Re-elected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1939 and inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term (although the new Constitution adopted by the same Assembly provides for a six-year term)

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

President: Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER

LOWER CHAMBER

Parties	Representation *	Parties	Representation
Liberal	12	Liberal	26
Nationalist Conservative.	3	Nationalist Conservative.	9
Traditionalist Conservative	1	Traditionalist Conservative	7
Total	16	Total	42

* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (former President), General José María Moncada (former President), Enoc Aguado (former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Modesto Armijo (Minister to Guatemala), Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Dr. Leonardo Argüello (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

Leaders: José Solórzano Díaz, Gabry Rivas and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central

American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Carlos Bravo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Estrella de Nicaragua	Liberal.	Alejandro Bermúdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Nueva Prensa	Nationalist-Conservative.	Carlos Manuel Flores (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
El Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
El Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
El Cronista	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
La Voz del Atlantico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935; reorganized in June 1940

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian); A. MOAN (Labor)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

NERI VALEN (Liberal); P. THORVIK (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social Reform Party	1
Total	150

The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

On April 9th the German Minister in Oslo requested permission for German troops to occupy strategic points in Norway. Shortly afterward Oslo was bombed and German troops landed by air and water. The Norwegians resisted. The King and the Government left Oslo. Two or three days later Major Vidkun Quisling proclaimed the formation of a new Norwegian Government in Oslo.

Germany supported him, and King Haakon with allied help decided to fight the German invasion. Being unable to withstand the Germans, King Haakon and the Government of Premier Nygaardsvold left Norway and established themselves in England on June 10, 1940. Meanwhile the Quisling Government had ceased to exist. Gauleiter Josef Terboven was installed as German administrator in Oslo on April 24, 1940. Quisling, with German help, has persisted in his effort to form a Norwegian government.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German invasion)

LABOR PARTY: Possibly more radical than other labor parties in Western Europe. Strengthened during 1927 by union with the former Social Democratic Party. Marxist party in program, aiming at establishment of socialist community, not only by parliamentary means, but also through trade unionism, and at least in theory by class war. At its National meeting in November, 1939, the Party stated that it "dissociates itself from dictatorship in any form". Independent of Third Internationale, but affiliated during 1938 with the Second (Amsterdam) Internationale.

Leaders: J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Martin Tranmæl (Editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party, Minister of Finance), Alfred M. Madsen (formerly Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (Speaker of Storting, Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (Minister of Labor), Trygve Lie (Minister of Supplies), Sverre Stostad (Parliamentary Leader and Minister of Social Affairs), Terje Wold (Minister of Justice), Anders Frihagen (Minister of Commerce), Hans Ystgaard (Minister of Agriculture), Nils Hjelmtveit (Minister of Education), and Konrad Nordahl (Chairman of Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY ("The Right"): A Liberal-Conservative, national, right party, strongly anti-Communist. The chief object of the party was to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Sven Nielsen (Minister without Portfolio), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen, Eyvind Getz (Member of Storting) and A. H. Nordlie (Member of Storting).

LIBERAL PARTY ("The Left"): Advocated national democratic progress by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supported the national language movement. Coöperated with Labor Party in matters of social legislation.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (Minister without Portfolio), Arne Sunde (Minister without Portfolio), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture), E. Evenrud (Secretary of Party), Neri Valen (Speaker of Odelsting), and Betzy Kjetsberg (formerly President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party was to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, was necessary for the progress and welfare of the country. Frequently coöperated with Labor Party to form a majority in the Storting.

Leaders: Nils Trædal (Chairman), J. Sundby (Minister without Portfolio),

Anders Fjeldstad (Minister without Portfolio), G. Moseid (Speaker of the Lagting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and E. G. Borch (Member of Storting).

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocated the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communistic. It sought a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections. Members now coöperate with German invaders.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and Werner Erichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (Ed.)
Nationen	Nazi tendencies.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)
Norges Handels — og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (Ed.)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen) .	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (Ed.)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen) .	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (Ed.)
Morgenavisen (Bergen) . .	Independent Liberal.	John H. Eriksen (Ed.)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen)	Conservative.	L. Sörensen (Ed.)
Fremtiden (Drammen) . . .	German controlled.	H. Karlsen (Ed.)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (Ed.)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	
Stavangeren (Stavanger) . .	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (Ed.)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim) .	Conservative.	H. Torp (Ed.)
Dagsposten (Trondheim) . .	Nazi tendencies.	Johs. Knudsen (Ed.)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (Ed.)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (Mgr.)
Myres Pressebyrå	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (Dir.)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen.	T. Kandahl (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Now under Nazi control.	B. Knudsen (Mg. Dir.)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. ARNULFO ARIAS M.

(National Revolutionary Coalition)

Elected on June 2, 1940; assumed office October 1, 1940, for four-year term. New Constitution extends this to six-year term

Presidential Designates

Elected by National Assembly, September 5, 1940, for two-year term

First Designate: JOSÉ E. PEZET

Second Designate: ERNESTO JAÉN GUARDIA

Third Designate: ANÍBAL RÍOS D.

Cabinet

National Revolutionary Coalition

Appointed October 1, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 2, 1940 (for six years)

President: Elected monthly

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Revolutionary	17
Democratic	6
National Liberal	5
United Liberal	2
Conservative	1
Colon Independent	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the national elections of June 2, 1940, the National Revolutionary, Democratic, National Liberal, Conservative, and United Liberal Parties successfully supported the candidacy of Dr. Arnulfo Arias M. These parties maintained separate tickets for delegates to the National Assembly however, and won all the seats in the National Assembly except one.

Divergent political groups, generally referred to as the Panama Popular Front, backed the candidacy of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro. A week before the elections several opposition leaders were arrested accused of being implicated

in a subversive movement against the administration, and Dr. Alfaro and a number of his adherents fled to the Canal Zone; from there Dr. Alfaro issued a manifesto urging his followers to refrain from going to the polls on June 2. Official electoral returns were given as: 107,759 for Arnulfo Arias and 3,022 for Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Shortly after his inauguration on October 1, President Arias presented to the National Assembly the draft of a revised constitution, the early adoption of which he recommended as urgently necessary in order to give Panama a constitution in conformity with its needs and with modern trends. The new constitution, approved by a plebiscite held on December 15, 1940, came into effect on January 2, 1941. It extends the terms of office of the President and the National Assembly from four to six years.

Ratifications of the General Treaty and the Trans-Isthmian Highway Convention, signed with the United States on March 2, 1936, were finally exchanged immediately following approval by the United States Senate on July 25, 1939. The General Treaty cancels the United States guarantee to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama under the Canal Treaty of 1903 and at the same time establishes an agreement upon a policy of joint responsibility and of coöperation of the two countries in the defense of the Panama Canal.

President Arias' cabinet includes Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia (Minister of Government and Justice), Dr. Raúl de Roux (Minister of Foreign Relations), Enrique Linares, Jr. (Minister of Finance and Treasury), Dr. José E. Pezet (Minister of Education), Manuel Virgilio Patiño (Minister of Public Health and Public Works) and Ernesto B. Fábrega (Minister of Commerce and Agriculture).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) G. Z. Typaldos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Panama American	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Pres.</i>)
Panamá-América	(See above.)	Dr. Octavio Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Closely identified with Arias administration; replacing <i>El Nuevo Diario</i> .	Jose E. Pezet (<i>Pres.</i>) Galileo Solís (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Opposition; founded in 1921.	Antonio Isaza (<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>) Jeptha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mundo Gráfico (weekly)	Non-political.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción
Area: 321,000 square miles
Population: 1,000,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL HIGINO MORINIGO

Designated Provisional President by Cabinet on September 7, 1940, following death of President Estigarribia; assumed full powers of President on November 30, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed November 25, 1940

PARLIAMENT (Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)		LOWER CHAMBER (Camara de Diputados)	
<i>(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)</i>		<i>(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)</i>	
<i>President:</i> DR. LUÍS A. RIART (Liberal)		<i>President:</i> DR. ALEJANDRO MARÍN IGLÉSIAS (Liberal)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15th Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new Government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938, for the first time since 1936, and thus took the first step back to constitutional government.

General José Félix Estigarribia was elected President on April 30, 1939. He was killed in an aeroplane accident on September 7, 1940. General Higinio Morinigo, who was Minister of War, was designated Provisional President by the Cabinet. On November 30, 1940, with the support of the army, he assumed full powers and by decree established a virtual dictatorship.

The members of the Cabinet are: Lieut. Col. Damaso Sosa Valdes (Minister of Government, Labor and Interior), Colonel Guadoso Nunez (Minister of War and Navy), Luis Argana (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francisco Esculies (Minister of Agriculture and Finance), Anibal Delmas (Minister of Justice) and Capt. Ramon Martino (Minister of Public Works).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral re-

form; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Geronimo Riart (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luís A. Riart, Modesto Guggiari, Eduardo Schaerer, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (formerly Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Carlos Gatti, Francisco Sapena Pastor, Alejandro Marín Iglesias, Enrique Bordenave, Enrique Ayala, Afraím Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordon, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbieta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión, Luís Chase Sosa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Pedro Peña, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domaniczky, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luís Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morinigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva, H. Sánchez Quell.

PRESS

All newspapers in Paraguay were seized by the revolutionary party the day after President Ayala was overthrown in February, 1936. Most of them were reorganized and reestablished after August 13, 1937.

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario	D. Artemio Mereles (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal	Dr. Francisco O. Saguier (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Patria	Don Victor Morinigo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo	Dr. Carlos A. Pedretti (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio (fortnightly)	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925

Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed October 26, 1939

Premier

DR. AHMED MATINE-DAFTARY

PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

Election of 1939 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARY

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily except Saturdays.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Teheran	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajaddod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Seyd Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 7,500,000 (1939 estimate)

President

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 8, 1939

President of the Cabinet

DR. ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939**

President: GEN. ERNESTO MONTAGNE

Number of members 48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939**

President: DR. CARLOS SAYÁN AL-
VAREZ

Number of members 140

* The Constitution was amended on September 26, 1940, providing that both Chambers shall be renewed every six years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of younger intellectual and middle class followers denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections in which the Apra was defeated. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and was not allowed to have candidates in the October, 1939, elections.

Twelve political parties (practically all except the *Apra* and a wing of the *Unión Revolucionaria*) formed a coalition termed Concentración Nacional de Partidos, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency. The *Frente Patriótico* was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates participating in the Presidential elections of October 22, 1939.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro (President of Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Guillermo Garrido Lecca (Minister of Interior), David Dasso (Minister of Finance), Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (Minister of Development), Dr. Pedro Oliveira (Minister of Edu-

cation), Dr. Lino Cornejo (Minister of Justice), Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo (Minister of Health), General César A. de la Fuente (Minister of War) and Capt. Federico Diaz Dulanto (Minister of the Navy).

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: This party split into two wings for the October 1939, elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilio Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: General Cirilio Ortega (Acting President of Party), Enrique B. Rubín, Carlos de la Puente, Manuel Diez Canseco, Luis A. Flores and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Has coöperated with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspíllaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Roberto Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Dr. Alberto Salomón and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorgan-

ized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

PARTIDO APRISTA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leaders: Elías Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Carlos Sayán Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMÓCRATA: A new party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes. During the presidential elections of 1936 the leader of this party received the vote of the Apra Party since the latter's candidate was debarred. It was charged that when it appeared that there would be a majority for the Socialist candidate the count of the returns was suspended.

Leader: Dr. Luis A. Eguiguren.

PARTIDO LIBERAL: Reorganized August 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: Gerardo Balbuena and Ricardo Monteagudo.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Gerardo Klinge and Manuel Gonzáles Olaechea.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Luis León P. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Daniel Camino B. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	Roberto Rojas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Pro-Administration.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor R. Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Pro-Administration.	Humberto del Aguila (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Callao (Callao)	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Sanción (Callao)	Moderate; pro-Administration; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
El Comercio (Cuzco)	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Pro-Administration.	Mrs. M. E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Heraldo (bi-weekly) . . .	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party.	Luis M. Cespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima . . . (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista de Economia Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

United States High Commissioner

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE

Appointed July 21, 1939

Assumed office August 8, 1939

President

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected on September 17, 1935; assumed office

November 15, 1935, for six-year term

Cabinet

Partido Nacionalista

Reconstituted on November 26, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(National Assembly)

Election of November 8, 1938 (three-year term)

Speaker: JOSE YULO

Parties

Representation

Partido Nacionalista 98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of

national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition. The victorious candidates for seats in the new National Assembly all ran on the coalition platform. Other parties in the field were the National Socialist Party, led by General Emilio Aguinaldo, and the Republican Party, led by Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, both parties being created for the occasion and their names being of little significance. They made a poor showing against the combined Quezon-Osmeña forces in the elections held on September 17, 1935.

In October 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and this was formally ratified by the respective memberships of the two groups in September 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938, the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocalkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

On September 15, 1939, the National Assembly adopted a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution providing (1) for the re-establishment in the Philippines of a bi-cameral legislature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, senators to be elected at large, (2) for the shortening of the term of office of the president from six to four years but permitting reelection, no president, however, to hold office for more than eight consecutive years, and (3) for the establishment of an independent electoral commission to supervise elections. All three amendments were carried by large majorities in a plebiscite held on June 18, the results of which were certified by the National Assembly on July 13. The amendments were approved by the President of the United States on December 2 and were proclaimed by President Quezon on December 4, 1940. Under these amendments, President Quezon may be elected to serve for two more years after his present six-year term expires.

A number of special elections for seats in the National Assembly, held in connection with the provincial and municipal elections on December 10, still leaves the Assembly completely Nacionalista.

The Cabinet is at present made up of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Rafael R. Alunan (Secretary of the Interior), Manuel Roxas (Secretary of Finance), Jose Abad Santos (Secretary of Justice), Benigno S. Aquino (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce), Jose Avelino (Secretary of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Bocobo (Secretary of Public Instruction), Teofilo Sison (Secretary of National Defense) and Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary to the President).

PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)

150 COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Roces (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Roces (<i>pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press.	Independent; in English, and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,221,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

President

WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with
terms of the Polish Constitution

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed September 30, 1939

Premier

GENERAL WŁADYSŁAW SIKORSKI

PARLIAMENT

By Presidential decree on December 9, 1939, a National Council was constituted to act in an advisory capacity to the Government. It is composed of 24 members. Ignace Jan Paderewski was elected Speaker.

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The Government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939 and appointed Władysław Raczkiewicz in his place. The new president appointed General Władysław Sikorski as Premier in succession to Gen. Sładkowski on September 30, 1939. Marshal Śmigły-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania, and his functions were assumed by General Sikorski. Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members were also interned in Rumania. Great Britain, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. It established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government granted it extra-territorial rights. After the invasion of France, it moved to London, England.

The members of the cabinet are: General Władysław Sikorski (Premier, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies in England), General Kazimierz Sosnkowski (Vice-Premier), August Zaleski (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Prof. Stanisław Stroński (Minister of Information), Jan Stańczyk (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Henryk Strasburger (Minister of Finance), Prof. Stanisław Kot (Minister of Interior), Marjan Seyda (Minister of Justice) and General Joseph Haller (Minister of Education).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, established by Col. Adam Koc in 1937, had no representation as such in the Parliament, they still existed outside it.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all citizens in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński.

On September 13, 1938, President Mościcki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the Government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(As constituted prior to invasion of Germany and Russia in September 1939.)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Reorganized in 1937. Pro-Government, ready to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represented large landowning interests and those of large industry.

Leaders: Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwill, Adam Krzyżanowski, Count Józef Wielowieyski.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB: Established by a pro-Government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the electoral laws. The group opposed the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposed anti-Semitism.

Leaders: Senator and University Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz, Professor Marcei Handelsman.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS: Conservative, nationalistic, anti-Semitic, democratic; advocated amendment of Constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; opposed regional self-government for national minorities and radical Agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposed Government and National Unity Movement. Represented landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

Leaders: K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski, Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

PEASANT PARTY: Demanded that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They advocated democratization of the present electoral laws and their social program included a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocated a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland, though certain groups of this party were anti-Semitic.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos, the late Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm) and Stanisław Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desired to coöperate with racial minorities and opposed Communism. Demanded return to parliamentary democracy. Represented trade unions, radical intellectuals and farm workers.

Leaders: The late Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapieński, Zygmunt Zuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

LABOR PARTY: Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia, was of minor importance.

Leaders: Władysław Tempka and Karol Popiel.

NATIONAL RADICALS: Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controlled great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposed Government and National Unity Movement, but branch under Bolesław Piasecki coöperated with Young Poland, a group close to Colonel Koc.

Leaders: Attorney Jodzewicz and Editor Zaleski.

PRESS

The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have doubtless been suppressed. The Germans publish the *Krakauer Zeitung*.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluziński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Informational.	B. Hensel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> .	R. Starzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goniec Warszawski	National-independent.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry.	Dr. Marcei Karczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mały Dziennik	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wieczór Warszawski	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
in Polen (Bydgoszcz)		
Dziennik Bydgoski	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków)	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist.	Marjan Dąbrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków) . . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowice)		
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
Obserschesicher Kurier	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łództer Zeitung (Łódź) .	German.	Bernhard von Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial.	Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschels (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów) . . .	National Party.	Jan Matyasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów) . . .	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański . . .	Conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurier Poznański (Poznań) .	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań) .	German minority organ.	E. Petrull (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń) . .	Conservative.	T. Schab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń) . .	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno) .	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno) . .	Liberal.	Wanda Pełczyńska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly) .	Peasants' interests.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (<i>Eds.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany . . .	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Łysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly) .	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Załuska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly) . .	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy . . .	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly)	Political and general.	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,260,000 (1935 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA
Reëlected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935,
for seven-year term expiring April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow
of elected government. Reorganized January 18, 1936

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of October 30, 1938, for four-year term

President: GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

President: DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Members are appointed representing
local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members 79 Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Considerable legislation has been promulgated regarding the coöperative organization of the State, which is now in an advanced stage. Under the new régime the President ap-

points the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Finance, of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Adriano Pais da Silva Vas Serra (Minister of Justice), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Finance), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Mario de Figueiredo (Minister of National Education) and Dr. Rafael de Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Economy).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded being replaced by the so-called party of National Union.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party), and Rui de Morais Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa (evening)	Independent, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Pestana Reis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empresa Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Augusto de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (<i>Prop.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles in the South.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Official Catholic organ.	F. Pais de Figueiredo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica (evening) . . .	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
O Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empresa A. Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Correia Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anglo-Portuguese News (fortnightly)	British newspaper; includes articles in Portuguese.	W. E. Lucas (<i>Dir.</i>) Luiz Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Republican; democratic.	M. Pinto Azevedo, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 113,884 square miles (prior to partition in 1940)

Population: 19,422,600 (prior to partition in 1940)

Ruler

KING MICHAEL I

Born in 1921; proclaimed King September 6, 1940

Cabinet

Legionary Régime

Appointed September 14, 1940

Head of State and Premier

GENERAL ION ANTONESCU

Appointed September 6, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved on September 4, 1940.)

On September 4, 1940, King Carol II replaced Premier Ion Gigurtu by General Ion Antonescu and the following day suspended the Constitution proclaimed on February 27, 1938 and dissolved the Parliament. On the same day, the King granted the new Premier full powers for governing the country, retaining for himself only the command of the army, the right to make coin, to grant decorations and amnesty, and to conclude treaties.

On September 6, 1940, Premier Antonescu demanded and obtained the King's abdication on the ground that the country's leaders refused to work with the government under the present ruler and that to do otherwise might plunge the country in a civil war. On the same day, the Crown Prince was proclaimed King as Michael I. His first act was to confirm General Antonescu in his present status as Head of the State and Premier, retaining for himself the rights above mentioned except the power to conclude treaties, which will be exercised by the Premier. The Crown Council established early in 1938 was abolished.

The present cabinet is made up of members of the Iron Guard, politically independent technicians and army officers as follows: General I. Antonescu (Head of the State and Premier, Minister of National Defense and Armaments), H. Sima (Vice Premier), Constantin Greceanu (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General G. Petrovicescu (Minister of the Interior), M. Antonescu (Minister of Justice), I. Protopopescu (Minister of Communications and Public Works), T. Braileanu (Minister of Education and Cults), V. Iasinschi (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), N. Mares (Minister of Agriculture), G. Cretzianu (Minister of Finance), M. Cancicov (Minister of National Economy) and Colonel N. Dragomir (Minister of Coördination of Economy).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Front of National Regeneration was replaced in June 1940 by the Party of the Nation, under the leadership of former King Carol. The latter political

organization was suppressed with the advent of the new regime. Today, the legionary party (the Iron Guard) is the only political organization functioning in Rumania.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the Iron Guard.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus	Independent daily; financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukarester Tageblatt . . .	In German; represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Oscar Kraemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buna Vestira		Gr. Manoilescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Capitala		Mihail Gheorghiu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent; sensational, nationalistic, anti-Semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvântul	Organ of the Iron Guard.	P. P. Panaitescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly) .	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	Selter-Sarateanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior (weekly) . . .	In French and Rumanian; economic and financial.	Manolescu-Strunga (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Independence Roumaine .	In French.	Gh. Nenisor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informatia		Stefan Florescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumea Romaneasca . . .		Zaharia Stancu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Moment (Le)	In French.	Alfred Hefter (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neamul Romanesc		N. Iorga (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ordinea		Virgil Kericiu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunca Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Ilie Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Seara		Nicolae Vararu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Semnalul	Independent.	S. Serbescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tempo	Independent; sensational tabloid.	V. Canarache (<i>Dir.</i>)
Timpul		Gr. Gafencu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universul	Anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei . . .	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Brasov)		
Neue Zeitung	In German.	Anton Kister (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Timisoara)		
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lupta Economica (weekly) .	Economic.	
Analele Bancilor (monthly) .	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain . . .	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.
NEWS AGENCY		
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	Theodor Solacolo (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukranian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadjik, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,308,634 square miles

Population: 189,000,000 (1940 estimate)

*President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union **

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)

Reelected January 17, 1938

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.)*

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 11 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union)†, a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION *

Chairman: ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES *

Chairman: NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK

(Elected at local elections on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, in each administrative unit, each constituent republic being represented by 25 representatives, each autonomous republic by 11, each autonomous oblast by 5, and each national okrug by one.)

Number of members 569 Number of members 574

*New organizations and positions provided for in Constitution of 1936.

† It is presumed that this number will be raised to 14 by the inclusion of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the Union.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks). The highest organ of the Party is the All-Union Party Congress which according to the Party statutes is supposed to meet at least once every three years, but actually has only met twice in the last 10 years. The Party Congress elects a Central Committee. The XVIII Party Congress held in March, 1939, elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 68 alternates. The new Central Committee at its first meeting chose: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau (Politburo) of 9 members and 2 alternates; (2) an Organizational Bureau (Orgburo) of 9 members; (3) a Secretariat consisting of 4 members; (4) a Commission of Party Control consisting of 31 members.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Members

Stalin — Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; member of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.; delegate of the Communist Party to the VII Congress of the Communist International held in 1935.

Molotov — President of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich, L. M. — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars; People's Commissar for Ways of Communication; People's Commissar for Oil Industry.

Kalinin — President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade.

Voroshilov — People's Commissar for Defense; Marshal of the Union.

Andreev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control.

Khrushchev — Member of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; in control of the Section of Propaganda of the Party Central Committee; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Alternates

Beria, L. P. — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs.

Shvernik, N. M. — Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

OTHER LEADERS

Antselovich — People's Commissar for the Timber Industry; member of the Commission of Soviet Control.

Benediktov — People's Commissar for Agriculture.

Bulganin — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R.; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich, M. (brother of L. Kaganovich) — Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Commissar for Aviation Industry.

Admiral Kuznetsov — People's Commissar for Navy.

Lobanov — People's Commissar for the State Grain and Live Stock Farms.

Lozovski — Member of Executive Committee of Communist International; Acting People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Lubimov, A. V. — People's Commissar for Trade.

Malenkov — Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Manuiski — Member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and of its Praesidium.

Mekhlis — People's Commissar for State Control; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and of its Orgbyuro.

Skrynnikov — People's Commissar for Procurements.

Tevosian, I. T. — People's Commissar of Ship Building.

Voznesenski — Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R.

Zverev — People's Commissar for Finance.

In March 1917, the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial and other economic enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd, the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitely formed in July 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the Government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks). In the western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Siberia in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish

"socialism in one country" and the subsequent enforced industrialization under the five year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December 1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there has been an almost continual "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government. Several dramatized trials have been held following which the defendants, charged with counter-revolutionary activities or treason, have received varying degrees of punishment. Zinovev, formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; Kamenev, brother-in-law of Trotsky; Bukharin, close associate of Lenin and ablest party theoretician; Rykov, Lenin's successor as President of the Council of People's Commissars; and numerous diplomatic, military and other officials have been shot. Others have received long-term prison sentences. The whereabouts and fate of many others are unknown.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zentral	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Zeitung		
Finansovaya Gazeta	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U.S.S.R.	V. J. Gulyants (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for Transportation.	A. F. Baranov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industria	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	(Editorial Board)
Izvestia	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	G. V. Barandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Weekly)		
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	P. N. Pospelov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of Moscow Committee of Communist Party and Council of Trade Unions.	A. Grigorenko (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	N. I. Anisimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgovlya	Organ of Commissariat for Internal Trade.	(Editorial Board)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	S. Ivanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
(Astrakhan)		

RUSSIA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Belorussia (Minsk)	Organ of Supreme Council of White Russia	E. L. Stolin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Commit- tee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Com- mittee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Alexandrovski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Problemi Ekonomiki	Organ of Institute of Econ- omy of U.S.S.R.	Markus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Sovjeta	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Bolshevik (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and for- eign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly)	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass Official news agency.

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,725,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Succeeded to Presidency when President Arturo Araujo left the country in December 1931, and served out the latter's term. Elected in 1935 for four-year term from March 1, 1935. Re-elected January 3, 1939, for six-year term, or until January 1, 1945

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Interior, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Miguel Angel Chacon (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Gran Diario	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa-Grafica (morning)	Dutriz Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening) (Ahuachapán)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>) Ernesto Grimaldi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening) (Santa Ana)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>) Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	Ramón H. Quintanilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna (twice weekly) (Jacuapa)	Napoleón Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM (THAILAND)

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 198,095 square miles

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President) and
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

LUANG PIBUL SONGGRAM
(President of Council of Ministers)
Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act

in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Siam since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit. He departed again on January 13, 1939 to return to Switzerland to complete his education.

PRESS

The press in Thailand is subject to government control.
All publications listed are published in the capital city.

NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Editor or Proprietor</i>
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Chronicle (in English)	M. Sivaram (<i>Ed.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	Nai Prayoon Darakorn na Ayudhya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasap (in Thai) (Bangkok Daily News)	Mom Rajawongse Nopakeo Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phadungjati (in Thai) (Nation's Uplift)	Nai Vichai Prasangsit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Saluey Asvanonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajamitr (in Thai) (Friend of the Nation)	Nai Sanit Charoenrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Thai) (Daily Report)	Nai Chalermvudhi Kosit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sahai Rashdr (in Thai) (Friend of the People)	Nai Thongyoo Thiphasathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung (in Thai) (City's Welfare)	Nai Sandana Darndranonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Subhap Burush (in Thai) (Gentlemen)	Nai Kularb Saipradist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai (in Thai) (The New Thai)	Nai Prakai Sarachamnong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Rashdr (in Thai) (The Thai People)	Nai Charoen Visistsrisri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Nguan (in Chinese)	Choo Ming (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERIODICALS

Kasikorn (in Thai) (Farmer's Magazine) (Official)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	The Khao Bhap Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Yud Mahajati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Sarn (in Thai) (Weekly Report)	H. S. H. Princess Phornphimol Rajni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Record (in Thai and English) (Official economic quarterly)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Tiew Sabdaha (in Thai) (Weekly Traveling — Semi-official)	Bureau of Tourist Promotion, Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Yarnyontr (in Thai) (Automobiles)	Nai Damri Patamasiri (<i>Ed.</i>)

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Khao Baedya (in Thai) (Medical News)	The Medical Association (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Sinka (in Thai) (Trade Bulletin — Official)	Intelligence Division, Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Thalaeng Karn Satharanasukh (in Thai) (Medical Journal of Thai Medical Association)	The Public Health Department (<i>Prop.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 9,589,898 (1936 census), of which 2,003,857 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March 1937

Cabinet

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the Dominion Party)

Prime Minister

GENERAL J. C. SMUTS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)

President: FRANCOIS STEPHANUS

MALAN (United)

Parties

United Party 28

Reunited National or People's

Party 16

— —

Total 44

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 18, 1938 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

Parties

United Party 70

Reunited National or People's

Party 67

Dominion 8

Labor 4

Natives 3

Total 152

* The National Government Coalition is composed of United Party — 70, Dominion Party — 8, Labor Party — 4, Native Representatives — 3; Total 85.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The United Party Government broke up on September 5, 1939, when, two days after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa during the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by General J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon requested the Governor General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and Sir Patrick

called upon General Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This General Smuts did by including in his Ministry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. The following day, September 6, General Smuts signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate General Smuts's proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature. In December 1940, General Hertzog and his former Finance Minister N. C. Havenga resigned from Parliament and announced their decision to return to private life.

After declaring war on Germany, General Smuts prorogued Parliament until January 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country was governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

The following is the Ministry of the National Government: General J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), Col. Deneys Reitz (Minister of Native Affairs), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), Col. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of the Interior and Public Health), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Railways and Harbours), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labour and Social Welfare), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines), Richard Stuttaford (Minister of Commerce and Industries) and Major P. V. G. van der Byl (Minister without Portfolio).

RE-UNITED OR PEOPLE'S PARTY: This party was formed in January 1940 by followers of former Prime Minister Hertzog who withdrew from the United Party, and The Nationalist Party under Dr. D. F. Malan. In November 1940, however, there was a split in this new party and General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned leadership of it.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

Leaders: Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the wel-

fare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies, and supports the present war policy.

Leaders: Thomas Boyde, Senator J. D. F. Briggs and W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	L. E. Neame (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suidersster (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party in Orange Free State.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in Imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces; leans to Dominion Party.	Mervyn Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	V. A. Barber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	Supported Hertzog; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	J. L. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	F. R. Paver (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Transvaler (Johannesburg)	Dr. Malan's Party; strong republican views.	Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley)	United Party; Argus group.	A. Harrington (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. H. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forum (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent, supports General Smuts.	J. P. Cope (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Lesslie (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

South African Press Association Independent.

R. N. Horne (*Mgr.*)

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,583,096 (1934 estimate)

Chief of State

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE
Assumed leadership of the Revolution on the death of
General Sanjurjo in 1936

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate
Reconstructed October 17, 1940

Premier

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

President: RAMÓN SERRANO SUÑER

Number of members 19

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out in July 1936. The Loyalist Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January 1938, the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by the then rebel government. These laws continue as the basis of General Franco's régime.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier and Minister of Interior), Ramón Serrano Suñer (President of the Nationalist Junta and Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Lorente Sanz (Acting for Premier as Minister of Interior), General Vigón Suerodiaz (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General José Varela (Minister of the Army), Esteban Bilbao Eguia (Minister of Justice), José Larráz Lopez (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Carceller Segura (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martín (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña Boeuf (Minister of Public Works), Joaquín Benjumea Burín (Minister of Agriculture and Labor) and Pedro Gamero del Castillo (Minister without Portfolio).

PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one Government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies that correspond to the old parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requettes (the Carlists) and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted the newspapers listed are dailies which are published six times a week, that is exclusive of Sunday evening or Monday morning. In the large cities there is a paper which comes out only on Monday morning and is called the *Hoja Oficial del Lunes*. It is edited by the press association of the city where it is printed.

Spanish newspapers can not properly be said to have any "political affiliation" as all political parties have been abolished and replaced by the single organization known as the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional Sindicalistas*, but where a paper is the organ of the Falange or has a definite connection which is known, the fact is indicated under the heading "political affiliation".

The entire press is subject to control by the Press and Propaganda Section of the Ministry of Gobernación (Interior).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Director, Editor, etc.</i>
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MADRID		
A. B. C.		José Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arriba	Falange Organ.	Xavier de Echarri (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Alcázar		J. E. Casariego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoja Oficial del Lunes	Edited by Press Association of Madrid.	Victor Ruiz Albéniz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones		Victor de la Serna (<i>Dir.</i>)
Madrid		Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (weekly)	Edited by Official News Agency EFE.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	National Syndicalist Organ.	Jesus Ercilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (weekly)		Manuel Aznar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya		Juan José Pradera (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

A. B. C. (Seville)		José Maria Vazquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca)	Falange Organ.	
El Correo Catalan (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Diego Ramirez Pator (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo Español (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Joaquin Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Destino (weekly) (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Agustí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Falange Organ.	Antonio de Alascoaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
F. E. (Seville)	Falange Organ.	Francisco Ortiz Muñoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Faro (Vigo)		Manuel Otero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta del Norte (Bilbao)		A. López Becerra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hierro (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Bernardo Bureba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Levante (Valencia)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Catalán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Universal (Barcelona)		José Palou Gari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Provincias (Valencia)		Teodoro Llorente (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo Gallego (Vigo)	Falange Organ.	Victoriano Ballesteros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Solidaridad Nacional (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Luis Santamarina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sur (Malaga)	Falange Organ.	
La Vanguardia Española (Barcelona)		Luis de Galinsoga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

EFE	Official Spanish News Agency.	Vicente Gallego (<i>Dir.</i>)
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm

Area: 173,347 square miles

Population: 6,341,303 (1940 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, Conservative and People's Parties)

Appointed December 13, 1939

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER*
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1940 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	75
Conservative	35
Agrarian	24
People's	15
Communist	1

Total 150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	134
Conservative	42
Agrarian	28
People's	23
Communist	3

Total 230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new coalition cabinet was appointed on December 13, 1939, to bear the responsibility of Swedish neutrality in the face of the Russian-Finnish war. It includes 4 Social Democrats, 2 Agrarians, 2 Conservatives, 2 members of the People's Party (Liberals) and 3 non-partisans. Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), G. Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö (Minister of Commerce), Herman Eriksson (Minister of Civilian Supply) and R. E. Rosander and T. E. Bergquist (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors the establishment of an international order based on international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy and a policy of neutrality in coöperation with other Northern countries. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Harald Akerberg and Allan Voug.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and strengthened national defense, armaments to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö (Minister of Commerce), Martin Skoglund and Ivar Anderson.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister without Portfolio) and Sam Larsson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), G. H. Svensson of Grönvik and Petrus Gränebo.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Gustav Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Ragnar Ekman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Richard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad . . .	People's Party.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet . . .	Conservative.	Ivar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet . . .	People's Party	D. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning . . . (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost . . . (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten . . . (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgontidningen . . . (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	G. Silfvoerstolpe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Tid . . . (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic.	K. J. Olsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Östgöta Correspondenten . . (Lin Köping)	Conservative.	C. R. E. Ridderstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetet . . . (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Allan Vougth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Skånska Dagbladet . . . (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten . . . (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uppsala Nya Tidning . . . (Uppsala)	People's Party.	Axel Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . . .	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly) . .	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly) . . .	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Tidskrift (monthly) . .	Conservative.	Elis Håstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly) . .	Trade journal; in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly) . . .	Social Democratic.	T. Gårdlund (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå . .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån . . .	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån . . .	Owned and operated by the Swedish General Export Association.	E. Hummelgren (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,944 square miles
Population: 4,176,500 (1937 estimate)

President

ERNEST WETTER (Radical Democrat)
Elected by Parliament on December 10, 1939; assumed office
January 1, 1941, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
Peasants — 1). Composed of seven men, of whom the President
of the Confederation is one; chosen by the Parliament,
December 1939, for term January 1, 1940 —
December 31, 1943

Chancellor

DR. GEORGES BOVET (Radical Democrat)
Elected by Parliament December 13, 1939,
for term ending December 31, 1943

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton

President: ALBERT JEAN-LOUIS MAL-
CHE (Radical Democrat)

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

Election of October 29, 1939 (for legislative
period ending December 1943)

President: DR. EMIL NIETLISPACH
(Catholic Conservative)

Parties	Representation	Parties	Representation
Catholic Conservative	19	Radical Democratic	51
Radical Democratic	14	Social Democratic	45
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	4	Catholic Conservative	43
Social Democratic	3	Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	22
Social Political Group	2	Independents' Party	9
Liberal Democratic	2	Liberal Democratic	6
	—	Progressive Farmers	6
Total	44	Minor groups	5
		Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought
about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a

confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Ernest Wetter (President of the Confederation), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernest Béguin (President of Party, Member of Council of States), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (formerly President of National Council), Ernst Löpfe-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bixio Bossi, Dr. L. F. Meyer, A. Lachenal, Th. Gut and Dr. Henri Berthoud (Members of National Council), Dr. W. Stampfi and Dr. Karl Kobelt (Members of Federal Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), F. Hauser (formerly President of National Council), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Philippe Etter (Vice-President of the Federal Council), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Emile Nietlisbach (President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi (formerly Member of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States), Albert Züst (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Enrico Celio (Member of Federal Council) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Hans Stähli (President of Party), Edouard von Steiger (Member of Federal Council), Prof. Ernest Laur (formerly Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Rudolf Reichling (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber,

J. Winzeler, Dr. Hans Bernhard and Dr. Erich Ullmann (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Karl Kobelt (Member of Federal Council), Gottlieb Duttweiler (President of Party), Dr. Alfred Büchi, Dr. Walter Muschg and Dr. Hermann Walder (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krugel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leaders: Dr. Hans Müller and Dr. Gadiant (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL POLITICAL GROUP: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau) . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Freiheit * (Basle)	Official organ of Communist Party.	Marino Bodenmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung *	Conservative.	Max W. Wagner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Liberal Democratic.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona) . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fraunfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Am. Chamonin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Suspended in December 1939, for utterances endangering Switzerland's neutrality.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Suisse (Geneva) . . .	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail	Socialistic. (Suspended.)	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Tribune de Genève . . .	Independent.	E. Junod (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümpy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple	Socialist. (Suspended.)	M. Von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Paul Golay (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne .	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Gazette de Lausanne . . .	Liberal.	M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		M. Muret (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Le Peuple	Social Syndicalist.	M. Golay (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Revue	Radical Democratic.	Camille Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Tribune de Lausanne . . .	Independent.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne).	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano).	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano) .	Liberal Democratic.	Fülvio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel .	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Neuchâtel)		
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt	Radical Democratic.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(St. Gall)		
Landbote (Winterthur) . . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen)		
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten .	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Neue Zuercher Zeitung . . .	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich)		Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circulation of any paper in Switzerland.	
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weltwoche (weekly)	Independent; supports strong army.	K. von Schuhmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen) (monthly)		
Neue Schweizer Rundschau .	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Rote Revue	Social Democratic.	E. Nobs (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Revue de Droit International	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva) (quarterly)		
Schweizer Rundschau	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Einsiedeln) (monthly)		
NEWS AGENCY		
Swiss Telegraphic Agency .	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 17,869,901 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)
Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938,
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected
on April 3, 1939, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed January 25, 1939; reorganized April 4, 1939

Premier

DR. REFIK SAYDAM (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Kamutay)

Election of March 26, 1939 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	399
"Independent Group" of People's Party.	21
Independents	4
Total	424

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. By its joint declarations of May 12, 1939, and June 23, 1939, with Great Britain and France respectively, which led up to the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed at Ankara on October 19, 1939, Turkey became conditionally obligated to support Great Britain and France in the event of a forcible change in the *status quo* in the Eastern Mediterranean or, under certain circumstances, in the Balkan Peninsula — providing that the fulfilling of such engagements should not have the effect of causing Turkey to take up arms against the Soviet Union. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the

Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rana Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

Leaders: General Ismet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Dr. Refik Saydam (Premier and Vice-President of the People's Party) and Dr. Ahmet Fikri Tuzer (Secretary General of the Party).

Members of the Cabinet are: Fethi Okyar (Minister of Justice), Saffet Arıkan (Minister of National Defense), Faik Öztrak (Minister of Interior), Sükrü Saracoğlu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Fuat Ağralı (Minister of Finance), H. Âli Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Fuat Cebesoy (Minister of Public Works), H. Çakır (Minister of Economy), Dr. H. Alatas (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), R. Karadeniz (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Muhlis Erkmen (Minister of Agriculture), Ali Çetinkaya (Minister of Transportation) and Nazmi Topçuoğlu (Minister of Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Akşam	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carcasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kurun	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Us (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Resmî Gazete (Ankara)	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Zekeriya Sertel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Türkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ulus	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ankara)		
Ayin Tarihi (monthly)	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin du Türkofis	Economic; in French.	Turkish Foreign Trade Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten	Economic; in German.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Economiste d'Orient	Economic; in French.	Reşit Saffet (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly)	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioglu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;

including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 131,669,275 (1940 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 3, 1940, for third term of four years

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 5, 1940 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: HENRY A. WALLACE
(Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	66
Republican	28
Progressive	1
Independent	1
—	—
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 5, 1940 (for two years)

Speaker: SAM RAYBURN (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	268
Republican	162
Progressive	3
Farmer-Labor	1
American Labor	1
—	—
Total	435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1940 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in the 1938 election. Its strength in the House was reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette did not come up for reelection that year and retained his seat in the Senate. Philip La Follette was defeated in his attempt for reelection as Governor of Wisconsin. In the 1940 election three Progressives were elected to the House, and Senator La Follette represents the party in the Senate.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties are as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles have been: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for hemisphere defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. The party is committed to full aid "short of war" to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations who are resisting the aggression of dictator states, and regard the United States as the "arsenal of democracy." In *domestic policy* it defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national

problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the Constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the Constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring fifty million bank accounts); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approval of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; has spoken for a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), Henry A. Wallace (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Edward J. Flynn (Chairman of National Democratic Committee), Alvin W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) and John W. McCormack (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles have been as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms; advocated full aid to Great Britain "short of war" in her fight against the dictators. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the Government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a

balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Wendell Willkie (Presidential candidate in 1940), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Alfred M. Landon (Presidential Candidate in 1936), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Party Leader in the House) and Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i> *	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (m.) . . . (Birmingham)	41,075	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>) J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Advertiser (m.) . . . (Montgomery)	43,268	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
CALIFORNIA			
Times (m.) (Los Angeles)	215,137	Republican.	Harry Chandler (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chronicle (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	112,191	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
Examiner (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	165,203	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 186) Clarence R. Lindner (<i>Pub.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.) (Denver)	156,800	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News (m.) (Denver)	41,799	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 186)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) (m.)	43,062	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (m.) (Washington)	132,089	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	151,469	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (m.) (Jacksonville)	82,767	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (m.) . . . (Atlanta)	122,021	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (e.) . . . (Chicago)	461,701	Independent.	Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (m.)	1,076,866	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	158,636	Independent.	Richard Fairbanks (<i>Pres.</i>) Stephen C. Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (m.) (Indianapolis)	130,071	Independent Republican.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (m.) (Des Moines)	169,725	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (m.) (Topeka)	48,079	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles H. Sessions (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (m.) (Louisville)	116,399	Democratic.	Barry Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Herbert Agar (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1941

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New Orleans)	123,799	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
MAINE			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Bangor) . . .	31,855	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	147,231 (<i>m.</i>) 158,739 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pres.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed.</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	118,791	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	Roland R. Harrison (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>)
Globe (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Boston)	131,814 (<i>m.</i>) 160,731 (<i>e.</i>)	Democratic.	L. L. Winship (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Boston)	129,869	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Boston) . . .	372,471	Independent Democratic	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	18,452	Independent Republican.	Alden Hoag (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)
Republican (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Springfield)	14,504	Independent.	J. B. Callaghan (<i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit)	322,683	Independent.	John S. Knight (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	340,022	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Star-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Minneapolis)	242,336	Independent Republican.	John Thompson (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (St. Paul)	195,374	Independent Republican.	Bernard H. Ridder (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City)	311,985	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe-Democrat (<i>m.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	239,642	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	240,533	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>) Ben Reese (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Omaha)	92,974 (<i>m.</i>) 89,635 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) . . .	181,185	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	356,512	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	17,059	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>) Jules I. Bogen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	226,829	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	George Backer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	312,112	Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	477,385	Independent Democratic.	A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Merz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	27,801	Financial.	W. H. Grimes (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	434,603	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 186) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte)	83,413	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Raleigh)	61,878	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
OHIO			
Enquirer (<i>m.</i>)	122,672	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Cincinnati)			
Plain Dealer (<i>m.</i>)	227,657	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cleveland)			
Press (<i>e.</i>)	227,908	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below)
(Cleveland)			L. B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa)	56,021	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pres.</i>)
World (<i>m.</i>) (Tulsa)	70,370	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (<i>m.</i>) (Portland)	138,517	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	462,626	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Inquirer (<i>m.</i>)	415,630	Independent Republican.	John T. Curtis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			
Public Ledger (<i>e.</i>)	171,261	Independent.	Robert Cresswell (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Philadelphia)			Charles Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>)	223,081	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below)
(Pittsburgh)			Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Providence)	37,795	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>)	120,244	Democratic.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below)
(Memphis)			John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
TEXAS			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Dallas)	102,552	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
UTAH			
Tribune (<i>m.</i>)	60,366	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Rich-	90,846	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>)
mond)			Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (<i>m.</i>)	102,806	Republican.	Hearst newspaper. (See Note below)
(Seattle)			John Boettiger (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle)	103,434	Independent.	C. B. Blethen (<i>Pub.</i>)
WISCONSIN			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	251,373	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager (<i>Pres.</i>)
Evening Post (<i>e.</i>)	22,368	Socialist-Labor.	A. L. Quis (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Milwaukee)			

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 16 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 20 papers in 18 cities.	William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book*, 1940.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hairenik (Boston, Mass.) . . .	5,000	Armenian	R. Darpinian (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Journal (New York City) . . .	15,000	Chinese	Dr. C. K. Yang
Denni Ilasatel (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	50,747	Czechoslovak	Joseph Neuzil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Raivaaja (Fitchburg, Mass.) . . .	7,213	Finnish	Oskari Tokoi
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.) . . .	6,791	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Zeitung und Herold . . .	48,002	German	Victor F. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Atlantis (New York City) . . .	11,651	Greek	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikai Magyar Nepszawa . . .	29,054	Hungarian	Paul Nadanyi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Il Progresso Italo-Americano . . .	80,938	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
New World-Sun Daily . . .	10,137	Japanese	T. Abe (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Francisco, Cal.)			
Jewish Forward (New York City) . . .	103,788	Jewish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	35,481	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kuryer Codzienny . . .	28,752	Polish	J. Twarog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Boston, Mass.)			
Rusky Golos (New York City) . . .	30,075	Russian	Dr. D. Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Udovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.) . . .	26,000	Slovak	Pavel Hodos (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City) . . .	8,676	Spanish	José Camprubi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News . . .	15,200	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters-Havas-D.N.B. group.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) S. Berkson (<i>Ed.</i>)
and Universal News Service		

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Juneau, Alaska)		
Chronicle	Independent.	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ketchikan, Alaska)		
Advertiser	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Raymond Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (<i>e.</i>)	In Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		
Nippu Jiji	In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		
Star-Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald	Independent Republican.	Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hilo, T. H.)		
(evening and Sunday)		
El Día	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ponce, Puerto Rico)		

Alma Latina (<i>w.</i>)	Political and literary com-	Eduardo Franklin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	ment; in Spanish.	
Correspondencia	Independent; in Spanish and	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	English.	
Democracia	Popular; advocates independ-	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	ence as ultimate goal, and	
	autonomous form of govern-	
	ment until then; in Spanish.	
El Imparcial	Independent; in Spanish and	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	English.	(<i>Pub.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent; leading paper	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	
El País	Union Republican; advocates	José Luis Gueits (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Statehood; in Spanish and	
	English.	
Puerto Rico Ilustrado	Literary and political com-	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)	ment; in Spanish.	
(weekly)		
Puerto Rico World Journal	Independent; in English.	George Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		
Diario de Panama	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Panama City, Panama)		

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(*w.* weekly; *m.* monthly; *q.* quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(<i>q.</i>) (Cambridge, Mass.)		
American Historical Review	Historical.	Robert L. Schuyler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(<i>q.</i>) (New York City)		
American Journal of Inter-		
national Law (<i>q.</i>)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Washington, D. C.)		
American Political Science Re-		
view (bi-monthly)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
(Madison, Wis.)		
Annals of the American Acad-		
emy of Political and Social		
Science (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Philadelphia, Pa.)		
Atlantic Monthly (<i>m.</i>)	Literary, political and eco-	Edward A. Weeks, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Boston, Mass.)	nomie.	
Barron's (<i>w.</i>)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Boston, Mass.)		George E. Shea, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>)	Economic and financial.	Ralph Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)		
Commercial and Financial		
Chronicle (<i>w.</i>)	Compilation of events and	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
(New York City)	utterances in financial field	
	laying considerable stress on	
	international implications.	
Current History and Forum	Political and current events.	John T. Hackett and E. Trevor
(<i>m.</i>)		Hill (<i>Eds.</i>)
(New York City)		
Events (<i>m.</i>)	Political.	Spencer Brodney (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Scotch Plains, N. J.)		
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Washington, D. C.)		
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>)	Political, economic, financial;	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)	leading review devoted to	
	international relations.	
Foreign Commerce Weekly	Official; survey of foreign	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic
(<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	trade.	Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
		Wilford L. White (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board — Henry R. Luce and others.
Geographical Review (<i>g.</i>) (New York City)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harper's Magazine (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Lee F. Hartman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (<i>g.</i>) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Life (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Pictorial; political, social and economic.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Newsweek (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Rex Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>g.</i>) (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Owen Lattimore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Wesley Winans Stout (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>) Milton Gilbert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Lawrence Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>g.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>) Helen MacAfee (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,039,000 (1938 estimate)

President

GENERAL ALFREDO BALDOMIR (Colorado)
Assumed office June 19, 1938, for four-year term

Cabinet

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

PARLIAMENT

SENATE		CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES	
<i>Election of March 27, 1938</i>		<i>Election of March 27, 1938</i>	
<i>President:</i> DR. AUGUSTO CÉSAR BADO		<i>President:</i> DR. CYRO GIAMBRUNO	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado	15	Colorado	64
Blanco (Herreristas)	15	Blanco (Herreristas)	29
	—	Socialist Party	3
Total	30	Catholic	2
		Communist	1
			—
		Total	99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 129 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and were proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

When the new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco parties agreed that President Terra and Dr.

Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four-year term as from May 18, 1934.

In the elections which took place on March 27, 1938, the Colorado Terristas presented two candidates for President: General Alfredo Baldomir and Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo. The Riverista faction of the Colorado Party decided to merge with the Colorado Terristas and to support the candidacy of General Baldomir for President and that of Dr. César Charlone for Vice President, this ticket being victorious at the polls. On September 8, 1938 the General Assembly elected Dr. Juan Aguirre y González (member of the Supreme Court), Second Vice President of the Republic.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (former President of the Republic), General Alfredo Baldomir (President of the Republic), Dr. César Charlone (Vice President of the Republic and Minister of Finance), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista group, now merged with the main Colorado party, Minister of Interior), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. César G. Gutierrez (former Riverista, Minister in France), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, presidential candidate for 1938 elections on one of the Terrista tickets), Dr. Augusto César Bado (member of the Blanco Acevedo group, President of the Senate). *Dissident Colorado Leaders* (Batllista faction): César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo and Tomás Berreta.

BLANCO PARTY: The Blanco Party is divided into two sections, the Herreristas (followers of Senator Herrera) who coöperated with the Terra Government, and the Independent Blancos, who opposed the constitutional reform, and they, with the Colorado-Batllistas, now form the principal opposition to the present Government. The Blanco-Herreristas have consistently advocated more extensive powers for the President of the Republic, which were obtained by the Constitution of 1934.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (Senator), Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and present Minister of Public Works), Dr. Abalcázar García (former Minister of Industries and Labor). *Dissident Blanco Leaders* (Independents): Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

Other Party Leaders: Dr. Joaquin Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party) and Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party). Dr. Regules and Dr. Frugoni are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Publico	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Thomäs G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Dia	Colorado-Batllista.	Rafael Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Diario Oficial	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Mañana	Colorado-Riverista.	Dr. Eugenio Lagarmilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Plata (evening)	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Blanco Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Pueblo	Colorado-Terrista.	Dr. J. A. Buero and Dr. Raúl Jude (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Montevideo.	Colorado-Terrista.	Alberto Zum Felde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Orientación	Colorado-Independent.	Pedro Cosio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Independent.	Dr. Héctor Lapido (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Sun.	In English; non-partisan.	George Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Orestes Baroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín Del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Na- ción (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino (<i>Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Ricardo Alvarez (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 953 (1939 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939

Crowned, March 12, 1939

Secretary of State

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 31, French 5, Spanish 2, German 3, American 2, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 15 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 35 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Dalla Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 352,051 square miles

Population: 3,491,159 (1936 census)

President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of
General Gomez, to serve as Provisional President
Elected Constitutional President by Congress on April 25, 1936,
for five-year term

Cabinet

Reorganized August 1, 1938, and July 19, 1939

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† Last election January, 1941

† Last election January, 1941

President: Changes every month.

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 40 Number of members 87

† Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress. There is some opposition to the strong Government party, but it was relatively ineffective in the last elections.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Juan de Curuceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Critica	Herrera Mendoza (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fantoches	Leoncio Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldó	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Religión	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Universal	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Belgrade (Beograd)
 Area: 95,558 square miles
 Population: 15,703,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVIĆ	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVIĆ	3rd Regent
_____	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANJANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Coalition Yugoslav Radical Union (6), Croatian Peasant Party (6), Independent Democrat Party (1), Radical Dissidents (1), Agrarian Party (1), Non-Party (3).

By nationalities the Cabinet is composed of

10 Serbs, 6 Croats, 1 Slovene and

1 Bosnian Moslem. Appointed August 24, 1939

Premier

DRAGIŠA CVETKOVIĆ (Yugoslav Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER (Skupština)

Election of November 1939; six-year term; renewed by halves every three years.

Dissolved August 26, 1939. The date of new elections has not yet been fixed. New election laws are now in preparation.

Groups	Representation
Yugoslav Radical Union and	
Dissident Radicals	32
Croatian Peasant Party	15
Agrarian Party	5
Independent Democratic Party	4
Others	28
Total	84

Note: Of the Senators, 47 are appointed by the Crown and 47 are elected. The present Senate may consist of 94 members. Forty-seven members were elected on November 12, 1939.

A Serb-Croat agreement was signed by Dr. Dragiša Cvetković, the Prime Minister, and Dr. Vladko Maček, Chief of the Croatian Peasant Party, on August 24, 1939. Dr. Cvetković's government (which had been formed on February 5, 1939) resigned on August 25 and, according to the above-mentioned agreement, a new joint government under the Premiership of Dr. Cvetković was formed on August 26. On the same day a decree was issued establishing the Banovina of Croatia and granting it a large measure of autonomy (transfer to the jurisdiction of the Banovina of Croatia of matters in that district pertaining to agriculture, commerce and industry, forests and mines, public work, social welfare and public health, physical culture, justice, public instruction and internal administration).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties may not be formed if they are based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, is unofficially disregarded and the old parties have been tacitly approved. For example, the Croatian Peasant Party is racial and regional.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION: Founded in 1935 through the fusion of a part of the Radical Party reinforced by other Serbian elements, the Bosnian Moslem Party and the Slovene Clerical Party. Under Premier Stojadinović it used to stand for a strong central government, but after the fall of Stojadinović and the conclusion of the agreement with the Croats it now stands for a federal state (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes).

Leaders: Dragiša Cvetković, and Dr. Džafer Kulenović.

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Includes almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stands for integral federalism.

Leaders: Dr. Vladimir Maček, Mr. August Košutić, and Dr. Juraj Šutej.

YUGOSLAV DEMOCRAT PARTY: Old Serbian party now in opposition to the Government. Inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claims a majority.

Leaders: Ljuba Davidović, Božidar Vlajić, and Milan Grol.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY: Oldest of Serbian parties (pre-war), also in opposition to the Government for the same reasons as the Democrats. The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinović who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and lately by Dr. Lazar Marković (now Minister of Justice) who advocates his own trend and does not recognize the central committee of the party.

Leaders: Aca Stanojević, Miša Trifunović, and Krsta Miletić.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Supports the present Cabinet and is more liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It is considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members are very leftist.

Leaders: Milan Gavrilović and Branko Čubrilović.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY: Comprises Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It forms a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

Leaders: Srćan Budisavljević, Dr. Sava Kosanović, and Dr. Hinko Križman.

YUGOSLAV POPULAR MOVEMENT "ZBOR" (unimportant): Advocates a corporative state. *Leader*: Dimitrije Ljotić.

YUGOSLAV SOCIALIST PARTY (unimportant): *Leader*: Živko Topalović.

The members of the Cabinet appointed on August 26, 1939, are: Dragiša Cvetković (Premier and Minister of Interior), Dr. Vladko Maček (Vice Premier), Dr. Lazar Marković (Minister of Justice), Božidar Maksimović (Minister of Education), Dr. Miho Krek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Džafer Kulenović (Minister of Forests and Mines), Mevrem Tomić (Minister of Physical Education), Nikola Beslić (Minister of Communication), Dr. Aleksandar Cincar-Marković (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Petar Pešić (Minister of War and Navy), Dr. Josip Torbar (Postmaster General), Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance), Dr. Smoljan Bariša (Minister of State), Dr. Ivan Andres (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister of Social Welfare and Public Health), Dr. Branko Čubrilović (Minister of Agriculture) and Dr. Mihajlo Konstantinović (Minister of State).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava (weekly)	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich (<i>Prop.</i>) M. S. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent.	Grgur Kostich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer)	Davorin Ravljen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supports Dr. Koroshets.	Ivan Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Terseglav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent; supports Government Party.	L. Atansakovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dežē (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski List (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Strazhishich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenska Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent but supports Government Party.	Radmilo Grdjich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Vinko Brayević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Glasnik (Split, Dalmatia)	Dr. Maček's Croatian Peasant Party.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmegy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fonyves Lojosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Dnevnik (Zagreb)	Official organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Ilija Jakovljević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Dr. Zlatan Roajich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Večer</i> .	Yosip Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German; supports Government Party.	Zlatko Gorjan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Echo de Belgrade . . . (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald . . . (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald . . . (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa . . . (Zagreb) (monthly)	Political, cultural and artistic.	Milan Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Central Press Bureau . . .	Official.	Božo Bogdanovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avala	Semi-official.	George Perich (<i>Dir.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)
(1938 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

(199)

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN